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THE VIRGINIUS SURVIVORS.

THEIR ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT.

RETURN OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR JUNIATA—INTERVIEWS WITH THE PASSENGERS—DETAILS OF THEIR SURRENDER TO THE COMMANDER OF THE JUNIATA.

The United States sloop-of-war Juniata arrived at this port yesterday afternoon with the Virginius survivors, after a passage of ten days from Santiago de Cuba, some three days longer than it took to make the passage to that port. She experienced heavy weather, and both her coals and provisions were almost completely exhausted. There was a good deal of public anxiety manifested to obtain all the news which could be gathered, and attempts were made to get on board the ship, and to learn the story of their disasters from the survivors themselves. These, however, were frustrated by the officers of the ship, who had instructions not to permit the public to hold any communication with the survivors, who, for the present, are detained on board the Juniata. These measures appear to have greatly disappointed some of them, who expected that they would have been at once set at liberty on their arrival in this port. They are a motley gathering enough, and are described as having nearly all a dash of negro blood. The stories which have been obtained from several of them are pretty much the same in all the leading facts. They deny any knowledge of an organized expedition, and assert that they are peaceable men, and that they were on board the Virginius in the capacity of ordinary passengers. They were going, they say, to Port Dimon in Costa Rica, and had paid $15 in gold each for their passage. They knew nothing of any arms being on board, and did not believe there were. In opposition, however, to this statement there was a rumor about that some of them had avowed that they were members of an organized expedition, and had indulged in considerable talk on the subject. If there were any such boastful statements made they cannot now be traced to any particular person, for each of the survivors questioned on the subject denied that he is the author of them. The survivors are in good health with the exception of three of them, who suffered severely during the passage, but are rather chagrined that they have not been permitted on shore. After anchoring off the Battery for a considerable time the Juniata proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Commissioner Davenport and some of the United States authorities went on board in the course of the evening, and a preliminary investigation was commenced.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE VESSEL.

About 2:30 P. M. yesterday the Juniata was sighted off Staten Island, and was soon after boarded by Dr. Thompson, Health Officer, and a number of representatives of the New-York press. On board the officers were found to be in the best spirits, and the 102 Virginius prisoners in the most joyful mood over their safe arrival in the port of New-York. It was ascertained that among a few of the prisoners some sickness had prevailed during the trip, but no very serious cases were reported. The officers of the vessel report that they had experienced some exceedingly rough weather on the trip, and were out two days longer than they expected to be in consequence. The Juniata lay off Quarantine only about half an hour, and then proceeded slowly toward the Battery. Upon arriving near this point a steam-tug hove up beside her, and United States District Attorney Bliss, Mr. Tremain, Assistant District Attorney, United States Commissioner Davenport, and two or three other officials were admitted on board. About this time Commander Braine communicated with the United States flag-ship Frolic, and received some official instructions, the full extent of which was not revealed to the reporters. It was ascertained, however, that the Commander of the Juniata had received strict orders to allow none of the Virginius prisoners to leave the vessel, and further to permit no communication with the prisoners whatever. Commander Braine when questioned was very reticent about giving any information concerning the future disposition of the prisoners. Upon the arrival of the Juniata off the Battery the Virginius prisoners congregated on the upper quarter-deck. At a glance it was difficult to distinguish many of the Cubans from the crew of the Juniata, as the clothes they wore were pretty much of the same make and materials as the dress of the sailors. The officers of the Juniata tell a sad story of the miserable condition in which they found the prisoners at Santiago de Cuba. Most of them were barefooted, some almost naked, and nearly all of them appeared to be half starved, and suffering intensely from exposure and from fright. When they were taken on board the Juniata the prisoners were directed to throw away their old clothing, and were provided with something both cleanly and comfortable by the officers of the vessel. Many of the prisoners were ill at the time, but under careful treatment by the navy surgeon soon began to grow better. Commander Braine says it would be difficult to describe the joy depicted upon the countenances of the poor prisoners when they were safely lodged on board a United States man-of-war. All of them, it seems, were under the impression, up to the last moment, that they would be shot. Soon after the Juniata had anchored off the Battery, yesterday, Commander Braine was quite overcome at receiving a message announcing the death of his youngest child, which occurred in Brooklyn on Saturday evening. He held a brief consultation with the District Attorney and Commissioner Davenport, in his private office on board the vessel, and about four o'clock was taken to Brooklyn on one of the Government tugs. While the Juniata lay off the Battery a large number of persons congregated on the wharf at Castle Garden, and some of them got into a boat and were rowed up beside the vessel, but the officers would not admit them on board. When the news was communicated to the prisoners that they could neither go on board nor be permitted to see their friends last evening, many of them seemed to be bitterly disappointed.

An examination of the prisoners by United States District Attorney Bliss and his assistant, Mr. Tremain, was commenced before United States Commissioner Davenport about 4 P. M. yesterday. The examination was held in the office of the Commander of the Juniata, on board that vessel, and a large number of prisoners were called upon to make statements, which were taken down in full by an official stenographer. Most of the persons examined were those who could speak the English language, and among the number were Henry Knight, of New-York; Philip Martin, of Curacoa; Antoine Constantine, Manuel Monasses, Philadelphia; Philip Abecsler, of Charleston, S. C.; Simon Lindsey, Henry King, an Englishman, and several others. Some of the prisoners were subjected to a very lengthy examination. Two or three who were called were mere boys scarcely over twelve or thirteen years of age.

In the course of the evening the Juniata sailed for the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where it arrived about 7 P. M., with all but Commander Braine on board. About a dozen of the prisoners, who have been suffering from ordinary complaints during the trip from Santiago de Cuba to this City, will be removed from the Juniata to the Naval Hospital, to-day. Soon after the arrival of the Juniata, and before she proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Commander Braine sent word to Admiral Rowan, stating that he wished to be relieved from the custodianship of the prisoners, that it was impossible for him to keep them much longer in his charge, as his supplies were short.

THE SURRENDER.

DETAILS OF THE RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE JUNIATA,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The sharp, short, and decisive mission of the Juniata has been happily accomplished. We have the disputed prisoners of the Virginius on board. The 18th of December, 1873, was a happy day for them, and for their rescuers. Of course, it was a fine day. It was necessary that it should be, that nature should shine benevolently on such an occasion, and besides the days are usually fine at this season of the year at Santiago de Cuba. Consul Young and Vice Consul Schmidt, who have been untiring in their several positions throughout the complications attending the negotiations for the "happy release," were on board quite early, and reported that the excitement among the haughty Dons had considerably abated. The Spaniards had waited on Burriel with a demand for "no surrender," suggesting that they could take the Juniata with the greatest ease, and would ask nothing better than to be allowed to do it with their knives alone. Burriel, very much disgusted with himself, the Juniata, and everything and everybody, reproved them sharply, requested them to adjourn, and said he should do as he chose. The Dons wrapped themselves in sulky silence, and withdrew. Burriel felt indisposed, and kept himself secluded. Spanish gun-boats dropped into the harbor like hornets at intervals during the night, three passing in just before dawn, flying flags all the time, the colors of which could not be discerned; but this is man-of-war custom when entering or leaving a port; if fired on, it remains a matter of record that the colors were shown, and besides, with night-glasses, it is possible, with very little light, to make them out, if not too far off.

The Juniata had, as arranged, dropped down the harbor into the lower channel, and lay snug under the lee of a projecting curve of land, topped apparently by the towers of Morro Castle, with the light-house and flag-staff which were really on the bluff across the entering arm of the sea, with Estrella Castle, on which the great pivot-gun was carefully trained, standing out boldly at the point about a mile off. Just opposite us was a ranch, with numerous buildings, heavily thatched, a model of pastoral life as understood by Spaniards. The crew were called to "general quarters" at 6 o'clock. The guns were not cast loose, but the men stood ready by them; the officers wore their side-arms, the largest ensign was hoisted, trailing from the lofty peak almost to the water, and everything was prepared to render the ceremony of the reception of the rescued crew and passengers of the Virginius as imposing as possible. At 6:05 o'clock, a scow was discerned just under the guns of Estrella Castle, towed laboriously and very slowly by a boat pulling five oars. The scow was crowded with the prisoners, 102 in all. It took precisely fifty-five minutes for them to get over the mile and to reach the ship. At 6:55 o'clock, they were within hailing distance, and rose up and cheered—a hearty cheer. It was responded to in our hearts, but stern silence prevailed on the ship. There could be nothing that might be construed into a demonstration against the paltry originators of the difficulty. Just then came a puff of black smoke curling over the hill,—sign of English coal, and instantly following this hint of ubiquity, appeared the inquisitive nose of H. B. M. S. Niobe. She ranged alongside in fine style and slowed down, stopping just ahead of us, dropping a quarter-boat as she passed, with an officer who briefly tendered appropriate compliments, gave the news from Havana and the whereabouts of the Virginius, and then departed, making room at the gangway for the slow-moving launch and its cargo. Six bells sounded, proclaiming the hour, 7 o'clock, as the Second Chief of Police of Santiago de Cuba stepped over the side, attired in the usual cockaded Panama hat, dungaree undress, unbuttoned, with silver-plated sabre buckled beneath, and a gold-headed cane. He saluted and presented his cartel, or duplicate receipts for the prisoners, to Capt. Braine. An amusing, but withal pathetic, scene appeared in the prison boat. The captives, with few exceptions, were in the filthiest of rags, and the quantity of their clothes was almost as inadequate as the quality. These they were throwing overboard, with their mugs, tin dishes, &c., which they did not seem to attach much value to as relics. The boatmen, however, negroes or mulattoes, horrified at such waste, were eagerly fishing for the "old clothes" with boat-hooks, and at the very earliest opportunity, when the last prisoner had left the scow, incontinently left the Second Chief of Police to shift for himself, cast off the scow, and commenced an ardent pursuit for the *disjecta membra* of the most miserable wardrobes ever worn by any but small Italians in Crosby street, New-York. They came over the side one by one, checked at the gangway from one roll, and as they passed the Captain from another, compared with those previously furnished from the Consulate, so that there should be no mistake, and as they filed past were ranged aft on the starboard or right-hand side of the quarter-deck. On the port side were piled bales of clothing, caps, shirts, pants, drawers, under-shirts, socks, boxes of boots, soap, combs, tobacco, &c, with the Paymaster's Department, standing like gunners at their guns, under their chief, Mr. Theodore S. Thompson, and his lieutenant, Henry Clay Wood, ready to discharge their stores when called upon to do so. The lists verified, one receipt, prepared in Spanish, and for some inscrutable reason, possibly to salve their wounded "honor," made out as from the Police, to whom the military authorities had the night before turned over the party, had a docket attached, to the effect that Capt. Braine received them from Gen. Don Juan Burriel, commanding the Department of the East, was signed by that officer, and handed to the policeman, who did not like the addition at all, but could not help himself, and retired without piping the side, or any sort of further recognition to his gig. The other receipt was retained, and a translation of it duly "logged." The Commander then passed along the line, while a cornet struck up "Hail, Columbia." Now, hospitality appeared, or sent her myrmidons—many cooks, with cauldrons of coffee—and cleanliness claimed her own. Buckets of specially distilled warm water, with brushes, soap, boatswain's mates and a battalion of scrubbers, with barbers and shears were soon ready forward. The garb of the jail was cast aside, and overboard, and the guests, their hair cut short, were then inspected by Drs. Walton and Rogers. They then enjoyed the long unfamiliar luxury of a thorough good bath, and with teeth chattering, but otherwise new men, they defiled past the boxes and bales aforementioned, receiving a complete outfit. Then, strange sight for a man-of-war, the sacred quarter-deck became a vast dressing-room. How they chattered! Clothed, and in their right minds—most of them, two or three were more or less out of their minds—it must have been supremely delightful, and more good things were to come. Fragrant odors heralded the coming breakfast, and fast as the organizing genius of the Executive Officer, Lieut. De Long, and the nimble pens of his elastic but trusty staff of scribes could separate them into their watches, fire quarters, and messes, they were bid sit down, and bountifully supplied with such a meal as they had not partaken of for some time. Then hammocks were served out, numbered, and haversacks and knapsacks, with corresponding numbers, to stow their belongings in. These are in charge of a sentinel, and they have access to them when requisite. The last pleasing device of the sweet-tempered Don was here told. The prisoners had not only been kept in ignorance of their approaching release, but when paraded in the morning were told they were all going to be shot, and though some of them thought they knew better and encouraged the others, it was not till they rounded the point, and saw the Juniata with her enormous banner of freedom, that they were quite at ease on the matter. And now, to make us all happy, arrived the first mail since leaving New-York, with Lieut. Chipp, who reported his return for duty as bearer of dispatches, and at 11:05 the dispatch boat Pinta, Lieut. Commander Henry H. Gorringe commanding, steamed in from Key West with orders for us to go direct to New-York. We were looking forward to a journey in company with the Kansas to Key West, but this was good news indeed. We were sorry for the Kansas, but very glad on our account. At noon we weighed, and stood up the harbor to our old anchorage off the city, when we sent ashore for provisions, after which we "struck down" the boat howitzers, and generally "secured" everything for sea. There was a regular levée of congratulatory Captains from the English and American war vessels visiting Capt. Braine. From them we heard that the Chief of Police, who, by a strange coincidence, was as sick as his master Burriel, had been brought before that interesting invalid, and failing to account satisfactorily for deputizing his Lieutenant to perform the unpleasing duty of surrender, had been cast into prison. The prisoners were not, perhaps, generally as emaciated as we had supposed, and Dr. Walton gave it as his opinion that the sick had been "pretty well taken care of—in fact, well taken care of—by the Spanish doctors at the hospital. The patients had been kept clean, and well supplied with medicine, and a further supply given to them to take with them. About twelve were more or less sick of various complaints, and two or three pretty bad."

It was growing dark, when, with shrill pipes, the Boatswain, Peter Huckins, and his stalwart mates, Street and Fitzgerald, splendid types of the American man-of-war's man, who have plowed every sea, and know, and are known and appreciated by, every officer in the service, called, "All hands up anchor for home!" There was no cheering, as is usual at this unfrequent and always welcome cry, as it might sound like triumphing over Burriel and his friends, but the way the port anchor was dragged from its resting place at the bottom of the harbor and rattled up to its place on the ship was something to be remembered. And the prisoners "tailed on" to the "catfall" "with a will." The Consul departed, with many a hand-shake, and at 5:45 four bells in the engine-room started us away at full speed. "Good-bye! Santiago de Cuba!" The Pinta slipped out for Key West just before us. It was very calm and pretty dark. As we glided past Estrella Castle, at slackened speed down the narrow channel, faint puffs of scented air coming off the bluffs, reminding one of Ceylon, we descried the batteries on it and in the Morro, all lighted up, tier above tier, giving a very pretty effect. A few more rods and we were out in the bright sea of the Antilles, stopped, discharged the pilot, took our departure, Morro Castle Light-house bearing P. C. (this means "per compass,") N., (north,) distant half a mile, homeward bound.

LIST OF SURRENDERED PRISONERS.

AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Charles A. Knight, of New-York, single, aged 21; engineer.
William Wilson, of United States, single, aged 24; seaman.
Edward Scott, of Jamaica, Long Island, single, aged 16; tinsmith.
Alfred Parker, of United States, married; aged 31; seaman.
Henry Knight, of New-York, single, aged 16; no profession.
Ricardo Trujillo, of Cienfuegos, single, aged 20; student.
Alexander Calvo, of Havana, single, aged 39; commerce.
Emilio Garcia, of Cardenas, single, aged 20; carpenter.
Francis W. Tapia, of Havana, single, aged 24; commerce.
Henry Canalo, of Pinal de Rios, (Isle of Pines), single, aged 22; commerce.
Henry Ayala, of Havana, single, aged 29; commerce.
Arthur Riveira, of Porto Rico, single, aged 20; machinist.
Ramon R. D. Armas, of Puerto Principe, single, aged 22; commerce.
Manuel Menasses, of Philadelphia, Penn., single, aged 28; surgeon-dentist.
Philip Metzler, of Charleston, S. C., single, aged 21; cigar-maker,
Simon Gratz, late Captain Fifty-seventh United States (colored) Infantry, of Harrisburg, Penn., single, aged 31; carpenter.
Leopold Riyo, of Havana, single, aged 25; lawyer.

BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Henry King, of England, married, aged 27; engineer.
Thomas Lindsay, of Canada, single, aged 18; seaman.
Charles Le Browe, of Jamaica, single, aged 18; printer.
William Danton, of Jamaica, single, aged 17; tailor.
John Pothremont, of Jamaica, single, aged 17; tinsmith.
Joseph De Espirito Santo, of Jamaica, single, aged 16; cook.
Ramon Pardos, of Jamaica, single, aged 32; cook.
William Curtis, of Jamaica, single, aged 22; tinsmith.
Samuel Hale, of Jamaica, single, aged 15; no occupation.
Sidney Robertson, of Jamaica, single, aged 20; saddler.
George Winters, of Jamaica, single, aged 17; shoemaker.
William Marshall, of Jamaica, single, aged 13; apprentice.
Evan Pinto, of Jamaica, single, aged 15; cigar-maker.
George Burke, of Jamaica, single, aged 13; apprentice painter.

MISCELLANEOUS NATIONALITIES.

*John Freeman, of Curacoa, married, aged 16; seaman.
*Nicholas Cardozo, of Colombia, single, aged 14; waiter.
Philip Marti, of Curacoa, single, aged 20; Assistant Engineer.
Antonio Constantine, of Curacoa.
Joseph Diaz, of San Juan del Benos, married, aged 29; agriculturist.
Juan Herrero, of Havana, single, aged 34; cigar-maker.
Alfred Lopez, of Santiago de la Vega, single, aged 19; cigar-maker.
Josef Ignacias Lamas, of Matanzas, single, aged 23; engineer.
Andres Villa, of Havana, single, aged 24; cigar-maker.
Andres Acosti, of Guines, single, aged 24; mechanic.
Francis Costello, of Regla, single, aged 21; student.
Benjamin Olozala, of Puerto Principe, single, aged 17; engneer.
José Madeo, of Havana, single, aged 24: cigar-maker.
Francis Gonzales, of Havana, single, aged 33; student.
Josef Palaez, of Malaga, single, aged 15; student.
Leonard Alvarez, of Santiago de Cuba, single, aged 16; silversmith.
Julio Arango, of Puerto Principe, single, aged 16; no profession.
José Hernandez, of Havana, single, aged 20; merchant.
Nicolas Ramirez, of Puerto Principe, single, aged 23; farmer.
Ignacio Quintaso Beltron, of Audalgo, single, aged 35; clerk.
Perfecto Bello, of Havana, married, aged 24; actor.
*Benito Globes, of France, single, aged 34; cook.
Nicolas Ruiz, of Matanzas, single, aged 26; cigar-maker.
Juan Alvarado, of Havana, single, aged 34; cigar-maker.
Ramon Calvo, of Havana, single, aged 40; no profession.
Silverio Sales, of Colon, Cuba, single, aged 26; mason.
Rafael Pacheco, of Havana, single, aged 39; cigar-maker.
Canuto Gares, of Havana, single, aged 25; mason.
Canuto Gucria of Melera, Cuba, single, aged 22; cigar-maker.
Leon Berral, of Puerto Principe, single, aged 25; agriculturist.
Gil Montero, of Guines, single, aged 23; cigar-maker.
Rafael Cabrera, of Havana, single, aged 20; no profession.
Amado Rovillo, of Bayamo, single, aged 18; agriculturist.
Manuel A. Silveira, of Bayamo, single, aged 18; commerce.
*Santiago Rivera, of St. Thomas, single, aged 17; trimmings.
Antonio Gomez, of Havana, single, aged 39; cigar-maker.
Andres Echeverria, of Holguin, married, aged 24; agriculturist.
José Marin, of Havana, single, aged 24; carpenter.
Louis Martinez, of Cuba, single, aged 13; baker.
Domingo Salazar, of Havana, widower, aged 27; cigar-maker.
Pedro Pajarin, of Cardenas, single, aged 26; cigar-maker.
Manuel Padron, of Havana, single, aged 17; cigar-maker.
*Alejandro Cruz Estrada, of Canary Islands, single, aged 20; blacksmith.
Felix Fernandez, of Havana, single, aged 29; commerce.
Juan Soto, of Havana, married, aged 28; mechanic.
Manuel Perez, of Havana, widower, aged 20; farmer.
José Antonio Vamos, of Havana, single, aged 18; cigar-maker.
Ramon Barreos, of Havana, single, aged 19; cigar-maker.
Ignacio Valdes, of Havana, single, aged 23; commerce.
Louis Marajon, of Matanzas, single, aged 16; silversmith.
José Santerteban, of Cuba, single, aged 30; carpenter.
Francisco Pacheco, of Puerto Plata, San Domingo, single, aged 15; tinsmith.
Evaristo Sumsumequi, of Havana, single, aged 17; student.
Ramon Gonzales, of Matanzas, single, aged 18; commerce.
Antonio Chacon, of Havana, single, aged 30; cigar-maker.
Suerio Otaro, of Colon, Cuba, single, aged 17; student.
Carlos Pacheco, of Havana, married, aged 34; cigar-maker.
Indelicio Trujillo, of Guines, single, aged 21; farmer.
Domingo Diaz, of Trinidad, Cuba, single, aged 23; student.
Pedro Sariol, of Havana, single, aged 20; cigar-maker.
Pedro Saez, of Havana, widower, aged 23; student.
Miguel Saez, of St. Jago de Cuba, single, aged 18; farmer.
Severo Mendivo, of Regla, single, aged 20; student.
Patricio Martinez, of Havana, single, aged 18; no profession.
Manuel Samuell, of Manzanillo, single, aged 13; no profession.
Domingo Rodriguez, of Havana, single, aged 30; cigar-maker.
Luiz Ribalt, of Trinidad, Cuba, single, aged 19; commerce.
Carlos Marin, of Havana, single, aged 24; student.
Carlos Gonzalez, of Matanzas, single, aged 22; cigar-maker.
José Rudesindo, of Baranquilla, single, aged 35; cook.
Antonio Padillos, of Puerto Principe, single, aged 27; machinist.

* All except those marked with star, Spanish citizens.

STATEMENTS OF THE PRISONERS.

The rescued prisoners had been on board but a very few minutes when they became very communicative. They spoke chiefly of their sufferings; but were also somewhat boastful about what they would do to requite them, and about what they had done. The principal among them, a Mr. Simon Gratz, who, however, was on the list as Samuel Gray, carpenter, of Harrisburg, Penn., stated that he had been a Captain in the Fifty-seventh United States Colored Infantry during the rebellion, and had served for some time in Cuba; that he had personally killed eighteen Spaniards, and that he held the rank of First Lieutenant in the Cuban Army, and pointed out others of subordinate grades. The ablutionary and provisioning process described elsewhere speedily interfered with these bursts of confidence, and as immediately afterward it was understood that Capt. Braine would hold a formal investigation discreet silence fell on the little multitude, and for some days their conversation regarding the question of an organized expedition, the presence of arms and ammunition in the cargo, &c., was limited in the extreme. The men seemed devoted to repairing the breaches in their physical structure by heartily eating, and they could not be induced to say anything on the matters which people were most inquisitive about. That they had suffered was palpable, but even the most sympathizing would get wearied of the monotonous recital of their wrongs, and a feeling that they were inventing a garbled account of their suspicious presence on board the Virginius, which, as the Spaniards very fairly claim, was notoriously a suspicious craft, to say the least, militated very much against the sympathy.

Capt. Braine, with a short-hand writer, whom he had fortunately selected as his clerk, sat patiently, day after day, taking their statements. No oath was administered, and possibly the men thought themselves absolved thereby from telling the truth. The one statement, repeated over and over again, and filling over 100 closely-written folio pages of manuscript, was that they were all peaceable, law-abiding citizens of various countries, passengers, or crew of the Virginius, present there on their lawful occasions, molesting no one, nor seeking to molest anybody; that they had (the passengers) paid the sum of $15 gold at Kingston, Jamaica, and were bound for Port Dimon, in Costa Rica, to seek employment; that they had understood the railways were in operation, and contemplated these would afford them remunerative employment, and that they knew nothing whatever of any organized filibustering expedition; did not know of or believe there were any arms or ammunition on board the Virginius, and never had the remotest intention, either singly or collectively, of waging war, or performing any hostile act, then, or at any other time, against the dominant Spanish authorities in Cuba; that the capture was effected on the high seas, with the Island of Jamaica in sight, and that to the best of their belief they were on the proper course to reach Costa Rica; that no seamen, sufficiently versed in navigation, had been allowed to survive to testify as to that fact or not.

The sameness of this story was sufficiently conspicuous to make it disbelieved, and the universal feeling on board seemed to be that the men had lied, willfully and unmistakably, and that no dependence whatever could be placed in their statements. This impression seemed to have reached Capt. Braine, strengthened by a rumor that had been afloat, that one exuberant "patriot" had been proclaiming the very thing that the others, all in one story, seemed so very anxious to deny. It seemed very evident that for some reason they had got it in their heads that it was wished by the Government or the people of the United States, or, at all events, by those immediately in contact with them, that they should tell some such story, and that they were pleasing us by doing so. Capt. Braine on Sunday, the 21st, after muster, addressed the assembled prisoners—those, at least, who were not too sick to appear—through an interpreter, Manuel Monasses, claiming to be a surgeon dentist from Philadelphia, and slowly and emphatically pressed his inquiries. He held the massive document before them, stated what had been brought to his ears; said that if it were true, the statements in his hand were false, and that he should throw them overboard; that no compulsion had been exercised or leading questions put; that the statements were voluntary, and if untrue, were a scandalous fraud; that his only object in taking them was to facilitate any investigation that might be ordered on arrival at New-York, and if considered reliable, might possibly prevent their being detained some considerable time after arrival, to their discomfort, and categorically demanded an answer to the question: "Are these statements, or rather, is this statement false?" A moment's hesitation, and then, in obedience to a decidedly "leading" hint from the interpreter, came the answer, with a unanimity of a dramatic chorus, "No!" The Captain then asked for the boaster who had raised the trouble to step forward. No one stepped forward, and the proceedings terminated.

WHAT SIMON GRATZ SAID.

The following is an interview with Mr. Simon Gratz, one of the rescued prisoners:

Q.—Was this an organized expedition?

A.—Certainly not. The men's statements were, to the best of my belief, true.

Q.—Were you, or are you, in the Cuban Army; and if so, what were you doing on the Virginius?

A.—I must decline answering any questions of the kind. I will do nothing that may in any way complicate matters. If I am a Cuban officer, or if there were arms on board, or if it was an organized expedition, are all matters for the Spanish to prove, if they can. However, it was not so. You can see from the style of persons before you, many of them mere children, and most of the lowest class, nearly all with a touch of the tar-brush, and almost a majority pure negroes, or very dark mulattoes, that they are merely laborers, and by no means adapted for any military expedition. There was nothing of the kind intended, I am sure, this time, whatever plans might have been formed for the future by Ryan, Varona, and the others.

Q.—Well, supposing there was an expedition, putting this out of the question, how would it ever join the insurgents, or how transport the arms and ammunition any expedition might bring?

A.—Oh, that's easy enough. It is the easiest matter to land, if the *guarda costas* can be evaded. All the inhabitants in the country outside of the towns are Cubans at heart. Each expeditionist would carry five rifles and corresponding ammunition, and it would be a simple case of night marching for perhaps one night. Once landed, there is (here changed the tense) no difficulty in reaching the insurgents, and there are thousands of them unarmed, who are well fit to use arms if they can once get them.

The thought crossed the questioner's mind—and it was what his last question was framed on—that the carrying of burdens was just the work laborers and well-grown boys could do, without being expected themselves to fight. Gratz is suffering from a terribly ulcerated mouth, his teeth loosened, and the upper jaw a complete wreck, brought on, he declares, by the insufferable barbarity with which he was treated in jail. He says the treatment for the first two days was very kind, the guards (Cuban sympathizers) furnishing cigars, sardines, papers, writing materials, and in every way obliging the prisoners, but they were changed, and the negro firemen next placed over them were absolute monsters; that they struck the prisoners repeatedly, and one Spaniard, a condemned murderer, was given a cane with which to keep order among them, and used it; that several were rendered quite insane by the shocking cruelties practiced; that their clothes and money were taken from them, and the suits furnished after Capt. Braine's requisition, mentioned in a letter from Santiago, were made of ripped-up and sown-over gunny-bags, and even some of the money that officer furnished was stolen. Gratz wears prominently on his shirt-front a Masonic pin, and said he had never taken it off from some such prominent position on his person from the day it was presented to him by the Master of the Spanish Lodge in New-York, and attributes to the fact that O'Callaghan, the interpreter of the court-martial that tried him, is a Mason, that his life was spared.

Q.—Was it not somewhat dangerous to show such a thing when in such a precarious position, in a Spanish town, where the clergy, who seem to have things a good deal their own way, are notoriously averse to Freemasonry, and are even, unless belied, inclined to persecute those belonging to the order?

A.—I was repeatedly implored by my companions in misfortune not to display this pin, but I would do it.

Q.—Were there no Masons shot?

A.—Yes, all the Masons in our party, except myself and one other, who has only taken the first degree, and they knew nothing of it, were shot.

Q.—Does not this seem inconsistent? Why spare you and kill the others?

A.—I don't know. I can't account for it.

Gratz has evidently great influence with the men who were on the expedition, whether organized or not, and has been very useful on board the Juniata, but his conversation leads to the belief that he knows a great deal more than he will tell. If he does it is a great mistake; it cannot help him or the unfortunate people that have so wonderfully coincided in their innocent story.

Q.—If there were no arms on the Virginius, what becomes of the story that they were seen to be thrown overboard by the people on the pursuing Tornado, and that the sea was covered with the floating cases?

A.—That is a nonsensical statement. If there were arms, and we wanted to destroy the evidence, it would have been naturally the best thing to do to pitch the full cases overboard, and they would have sunk.

Q.—About those balls at Jamaica; who were the participants in those festivities, or were there any given?

A.—There was a dance on the Virginius at Kingston, and some wealthy Cuban refugees gave two others on shore, but I attended none of them. I had no position among them, and did not mix in their society, so I cannot say who were there or anything about them; but I believe they were attended by the best people in the city—English officers, Government officials and their ladies, and so forth, but I cannot say positively. I should think they were only social affairs, and not in any way supposed to be in sympathy with any supposed filibustering expedition. As far as I know there was no filibustering expedition.

STATEMENT OF RAMON DI ARMAS.

In answer to questions, Ramon Di Armas, described in the schedule as a passenger, stated that he had nothing to do with any organized expedition, did not know of any, and did not hear a word about such a thing the whole time he was on the Virginius till the capture. He was in the employ of a tobacco merchant, a Mr. Gibson, of No. 50 Exchange place, in this City, and was sent down to Jamaica to see if the tobacco grown there could be successfully imported for the making of Havana cigars. He inspected many samples, and spent considerable time in the island pursuing his researches, but found Jamaica tobacco hopelessly bad. He reported the fact to his employer, and was ordered to proceed to Costa Rica to see if the tobacco there was better, and had obeyed orders and engaged his passage in the regular way on the Virginius. He was very much surprised at the chase, the capture, and the imprisonment was very angry with the Spaniards, but never had any intention of fighting against them. Charles Knight, the engineer, who claims to belong to New-York, speaks Spanish, and English with a Spanish accent, and had his brother Henry, of no occupation, with him, says he was merely a member of the crew, and never had any idea that there was any expedition at any time. In fact, there was, after the first few moments of their appearance, very little, indeed, to be gathered that seemed trustworthy. If there was nothing to conceal, the extraordinary reticence universally manifest seemed wholly out of place, and the impression was irresistibly forced on the writer's mind that there was something to conceal, and that the men were clumsily enough doing their best to cover up their tracks.

THE VOYAGE HOME.

On the morning of the 19th the Juniata passed an American war steamer, supposed to be the Canandaigua, but could not make out her number in the light of the early day, and scarcely her nationality. As a sort of an amateur emigrant ship, the Juniata was considerably less comfortable than is her wont. The "Dagoes," as Jack called them, were everywhere—in their own way and every one else's; very miserable, poor wretches, and the source of very much trouble to others. Everything was done that could be done for their comfort; hammocks were slung in the gangways, and awnings stretched over them, till the very cold, stormy, and wet weather of the past few days, and then they were sent below. As the berth-deck, according to the carpenter's report yesterday, has 2,236 cubic feet of space, and over 250 men had to find some sort of accommodation there, the state of affairs beggars description. Lying prone in the worst stages of an incurable *mal du mer*, the poor fellows were in a shocking condition; the decks were wet, and dirty, and horrible. The weather since Tuesday has been abominable—head winds and heavy seas, culminating on Friday in a gale that was pronounced by some on board familiar with the typhoons of the Chinese seas, as something a little worse than they had ever seen. It is unnecessary to describe a storm at sea in this place. That, unfortunately, has to be done quite often enough to render the veriest landsman familiar, on paper, with its discomforts. It was very bad. The wretched two-bladed screw, so strongly reprobated by Secretary Robeson in his last report, proved its inefficiency as usual, and headway against the storm was little if anything better than in a sailing vessel. The coal run so short that, had the Juniata been out a day longer, she might have been a week or more making the port, and orders had been issued to use no more coal for cooking, but to commence cutting up the "booms"—the spare spars which, in the opinion of most naval officers, are a relic of the barbaric days before steam, and so uselessly, while expensively, encumber the decks of our ships. The provisions, too, ran marvelously low, but one day's bread—hard-tack and but little flour—remaining.

On Christmas Day the Juniata had the pleasure of relieving the schooner Ettie Waters, of Boston, fifty-two days from St. Helena, out of provisions; all well on board; and in the evening blowing, very heavy and black as pitch, there was quite an excitement over a boat seen by several persons on board. One or two declared there was a man in it, and that he hailed the ship. The Juniata was stopped at once, backed astern, and cruised round for some time, but the search was utterly futile, and the course was resumed. Sad, indeed, if the last survivor of some wreck in mid ocean were left in the pitiless waste of waters after succor being so close at hand. It was a gloomy ending to as wretched a Christmas Day as is often seen. The engines evidently require considerable looking after. Every now and again they had to be stopped, while some nuts or screws or other fixings familiar to the mind of engineers were patched up, and on Tuesday last the expansion joint in the main steam-pipe between the boilers was found to be leaking, and occasioned a stoppage of close on three hours, while it was being repaired—rather a narrow escape from a general scalding to death and complete cessation of the cruise. What with the tawny elephants, the prisoners, the bad weather, short commons, and the long passage, the return of the Juniata was by no means as delightful as her voyage out or station off Santiago de Cuba; and the officers and men who were so suddenly hurried off, after imagining they were to get the fortnight's leave ordered by the Department after their return from the vicinity of the North Pole, are heartily glad to get back again into New-York, and fervently hope they may get the leave now, and that, furthermore, the ship which has borne them so far, and, on the whole, so well, should go on the dry dock and be thoroughly refitted. In the opinion of the writer she wants it.

OFFICERS OF THE JUNIATA.

The following are the officers of the steamship Juniata: Commander, D. L. Braine; Lieutenants, Geo. W. De Long, Geo. E. Ide, C. W. Chipp, and E. P. McClellan; Master, John B. Robinson; Ensign, John D. Keeler; Surgeon, T. C. Walton; Assistant Surgeon, B. F. Rogers; Paymaster, T. S. Thompson; Chief Engineer, H. B. Mones; Assistant Engineer, J. J. Barry; Captain's Clerk, Gerald McKenny; Pay Clerk, H. Clay Wood; Boatswain, P. Hutchings; Gunner, M. K. Henderson; Carpenter, L. L. Martin; Sailmaker, Garrett Van Mater.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. BRAINE.

The following is a copy of a testimonial presented to Capt. Braine by the released prisoners on Christmas Day:

UNITED STATES STEAMER JUNIATA,
25th December, 1873.

To Commander Dan'l L. Braine, United States Navy, Commanding United States Steamer Juniata:

SIR: We, the undersigned, the survivors of the crew and passengers of the American steamer Virginius, desire to express our great gratitude to yourself, and through you to Lieut. De Long, the Executive Officer, Drs. Wotton and Rogers, and every officer and man on the ship under your command, for your great kindness to us.

You have visited us in prison, and mitigated the horrors of our confinement; have worked untiringly for our release, and when released have clothed and fed us, treated us with every consideration, and made us happy. We can never forget it. It will be a tradition in our families, and wherever we may go will be sounded the praises of "the famous Juniata."

May this "Merry Christmas" be the forerunner of many more. Very respectfully,
(Here follow 102 signatures.)

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

AMERICANS APPREHENSIVE OF VIOLENCE.

INSURGENTS IN FORCE NEAR PUERTO PRINCIPE—CESPEDES STILL PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 28.—The Fortuna and Pinta arrived this morning from Cuba, the former from Santiago, via Matanzas, and the latter from Havana. All was quiet at Santiago, but the Consul apprehends violence if left without a man-of-war. The Canandaigua is still there.

At Matanzas the Fortuna received two colored convicts captured there, who escaped from the Dry Tortugas.

A grand gala day was held yesterday in Matanzas on the occasion of the public reception of Señor Soler, the Spanish Colonial Minister.

The Pinta brought back Col. Blunt, who went to Havana on a special mission from the Admiral. The reign of good feeling is reported at Havana, where the officers of the Pinta, unmolested, went twice to hear Lucca. The American people complain that no American vessel is there to protect them, and were delighted to see the Pinta. While at Havana, the officers of the Pinta were visited by the officers of the British and other vessels in port, and these courtesies were returned, the Pinta officers taking a Christmas dinner on the British ship by invitation.

It is stated here upon trustworthy authority that the Cuban insurgents have six thousand men concentrated in the mountains around Puerto Principe, under Gen. Garcia, and will soon make a descent upon that place. Raids upon plantations will now commence, as the gathering of the sugar-cane soon begins. The chief of the Cuban Junta here says Cespedes is still President of the Cuban Republic. I am assured that the patriots are preparing for a more vigorous campaign than any heretofore.

RUMORED REMOVAL OF BURRIEL.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—The *Voz de Cuba* says it is rumored that Gen. Burriel has been relieved of the command of the Eastern Department by orders from Madrid.

THE CHANGE IN THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT MADRID—JOVELLAR'S POWERS INCREASED—CESPEDES.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—The appointment of Hon. Caleb Cushing to be Minister of the United States to Spain is favorably received here. Spaniards are loud in their expressions of satisfaction at the resignation of Gen. Sickles, whom they charge with instigating many of the intestine troubles of the Peninsula.

The Madrid Government has not only refused to accept the resignation of Captain General Jovellar, which was forwarded on the 4th inst., but has granted him extended and extraordinary powers. The nature of these powers is not yet known, but it is supposed they embrace authority to declare the island in a state of siege should the Captain General find it necessary. The Home Government also offers to send additional reinforcements.

The *Voz* publishes extracts from letters recently captured from the rebels, the originals of which it claims to have in its possession. One from Gen. Figueredo to Maximo Gomez, referring to the deposition of President Cespedes, says: "The members of the new Government proceeded to the residence of Cespedes to obtain the archives of the Republic. Cespedes at first refused to give them up, but finally yielded, being forced to do so." The charges upon which Cespedes was removed are, according to Figueredo's letter, as follows:

First—The abandonment of the Cinco Villas.

Second—Violation of article 26 of the Constitution.

Third—Placing obstacles in the way of the new Deputies, so that they could not fulfill their duties.

Fourth—After the removal of said obstacles, attempting to bribe the Deputies from the Cinco Villas by offers of the Ministry of War to Spotorno, and the command of the Cinco Villas district to Garcia.

Figueredo adds other accusations even graver, such as having calumniated the Legislative Body, being a traitor and conniving with autonomists abroad, and, lastly, threatening to declare the members of Congress rebels if they deposed him.

CINCINNATI TRADE REPORT.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—The report of trade and commerce of this city for the last commercial year, by Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, will be made public to-morrow. The report says the business of the city has shown a steady growth. In a few departments both the volume and aggregate value have diminished, while in others the volume has increased, though the aggregate value has diminished owing to lower prices having prevailed. The pig-iron business has been larger than ever before, while the trade in bar-iron has diminished. In cotton there has been a most encouraging growth, and the tobacco business has increased largely. The pork trade has been greater than ever before, and the grain business has considerably increased. Flour shows a marked increase, the receipts having been the largest, with the exception of one year, in the history of the city. The production of highwines and the business of rectification have both increased. The trade in salt and petroleum has been decidedly heavier. The production of boots and shoes, leather and candles and soap has increased, as has also the business in hardware, glassware, and leather. The business in clothing shows a growth, while dry goods and groceries have been well sustained. With reference to manufacturers, the report says the year has been equally replete with evidence of growth. The value of imports for the year is estimated at three hundred and twenty six millions, compared with three hundred, seventeen and three-quarters millions in the preceding year; and the exports at two hundred and thirteen millions, compared with two hundred millions the previous year.

A MURDERER SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 28.—In the Criminal Court yesterday a new trial, the third, was refused James Brown, who murdered the Kreamer family two years ago in the southern part of this county. He was brought before Judge Green, and was sentenced to death. When the murderer committed the deed he was but eighteen years old, and during the two trials which he has had he maintained the most stolid indifference.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 27.—The State Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* last night, after receiving and counting the vote, and requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation declaring the Constitution in force after Jan. 1 next.

THE SALE OF THE FALL RIVER STEAMERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—The suggestion sent from New-York that the sale of the steamers Jesse Hoyt, Plymouth Rock, and Fall River by the United States Marshal, at Newport next Friday, was in Jay Gould's interest is without foundation. The sale is ordered by the District Court, on libels filed by other New-York parties, while no order or decree has yet been made in any libel brought by Jay Gould or in his interest.

DEC 1873

ITALY.

THE LATEST FESTA—DOINGS OF THE PAPAL PARTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Dec. 8, 1873.

This day nineteen years ago was proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception—the new stone in the vast and intricate edifice of Roman Catholic doctrines and forms. The construction is still going on, while the edifice is, in every part, falling to decay. The festa of the Immaculate Virgin has been kept on the 8th of December, and here in Rome formerly with unusual splendor, and none who saw it will forget the first pompous display of 1854. But now hardly any notice is taken of the day in the city in which the Madonna was crowned and seated. It is at present seized upon as an opportunity for a whole or half holiday, according as the work, play, or devout impulse influences the different classes of the population.

CLERICAL HOPES.

For a long time the Chapter of St. Peter's cherished the hope that the Catholic world would restore the temporal power for the purpose, at least, of having a repetition of the spectacular displays in that great temple. But the people have got accustomed to do without them, and foreign visitors find the architecture of the Basilica more noble and imposing without its scarlet and tinsel hangings. To none is the loss so great as to the Pope himself, who was the great Lama in these feasts, and whether on his crimson scaffold, or his throne, enjoyed with inexpressible satisfaction the half-idolatry of the thronging thousands of devotees from all parts of Catholic Christendom. His Holiness has been a little "under the weather" for a few days past, but is now once more enjoying his usual health. The atmosphere since December came in has been uncommonly fine, and the Pope takes his walk daily in the garden of the Vatican, which is, so to call it, the "jail limit" of his chosen confinement.

NEW CARDINALS.

I am able to assure you that the so-long-talked-of creation of Cardinals is now about to take place. As is well known, the newspapers several months back would have it that the Pope had named a long list of new members of the Pontifical Senate, some carrying the number as high as thirty or thirty-one, or beyond the canonical limit of the Sacred College. Very soon a consistory will be held, when probably about a dozen new *porporati* will receive their red hats and mantles, and thus the aspirations of a certain number of conspicuous members of the Episcopacy be satisfied.

ELECTING PRIESTS.

It is already well known that in several hamlets of Italy, such as Frassino and San Giovanni del Dosso, the good people have revived an ancient right, and in public meeting elected their priests, without paying any attention to the episcopal prerogative, on the authority of the Bishops. Three towns have, the past week, asked Parliament to sanction, by a formal recognition, the step of innovation which they have taken. To the disappointment of many friends of reform, the Minister of Grace and Justice, in introducing the subject to the Chamber, did not feel justified, or did not have courage, to recommend such legislation at present as will promote a movement which, in a short time, with legal sanction, would be likely to have wide extension. The Minister complimented the independent conduct and the honest intentions of the rural parishioners, but alleged the conditions of the bill of guarantees to the Papacy, voted two or three years ago, as a reason for not taking the appointment of priests out of the hands of the Bishops. But the journals and public opinion are beginning to demand that a remedy be found for the hostility of prelates, who do not even recognize the existence of the sovereignty of the civil power in its actual form of the Italian Kingdom. The forbearance of the Government must find an end at last, as the conditions offered to the Papacy by the law of guarantees seem no nearer than ever of being accepted, and popular dissatisfaction increases rather than diminishes.

VOLUNTEER MARTYRS.

Bishops have been put into prison here in Italy during the past dozen years for preaching open resistance to laws which have not suited the Church. The cry of persecution is still raised, and now and then a prelate makes a voluntary offer of his readiness to suffer "martyrdom." But the Government is patient, and does not apply very strictly the penalties to delinquents. But one cannot see why a Bishop who breaks the laws should not be punished like any other offender in a commonwealth in which all are equal before the court. The question is a simple one, and easily defined. What would be thought in a State of the American Union if a general law affecting the rights or interests of religious sects, accepted by the generality, was made war upon by the Catholic priests, in obedience to a decree from the Pope? It may come to that at last, even with us, for we have seen the first step toward it in the disturbing element introduced into our system of popular instruction by the agents of a foreign religion. For the rest, it is not true that the Government here wishes to break down the Catholic religion, or the Church. It wishes, most of all, to have its support and religious influences in every form, to help it in its work of carrying forward in Italy Christian progress and improvement. But the sacerdotal power says: "We will not help you to do anything, and we will hinder you, if we can, from doing anything, unless you will do it in our ancient, obstinate, and narrow way. We wish to be sole masters of the field, and close it to all others."

THE POPE.

The Pope, who had been for some time unusually quiet, has the past week been once more introduced upon the public scene by the publication of the encyclical letter, and the other, addressed to the Archbishop Ledochowski. It has given the journals something to talk about, as the more essential parts of each letter have been printed by them, as one of the official documents of the day. No great importance is attributed to these declarations of his Holiness, as they are only those, in one form or another, before many times repeated. The comments upon these letters are, as usual, in all tones of criticism, pleasantry, or broad ridicule. I have seen no language used in passionate severity equal to that indulged in by the Pope. One writer says that his Holiness scolds like a fish-vender of the Mercato Vecchio. The general opinion is that the Pontiff hurts more than he helps the cause which he wishes to serve by these extravagant utterances. It must be kept in mind that three or four months ago, when the prospect was better than it is now that Henri V. would come to the French throne, the Pope, in one of his speeches, said: "It is true that hell is unchained against us, but I shall triumph." Now that the prospect of military aid looks less bright, we have such language as this: "In these last years the mountain of tribulation has become so great that it almost overwhelms me. In fact, matters have reached such a point that death itself seems preferable to a life beaten by so many tempestuous waves, and often, with eyes lifted to heaven, am constrained to cry out, 'Better for me to die than to see,'" &c. The first was the language of a defiant politician on the stump, while that now used has a tone more of despair than of pious resignation.

THE CONVENTS.

As for the convents, fifty or sixty in the City of Rome have been taken possession of under the law, and the monks and nuns set adrift with their pensions. Fra Francesco and Fra Dominico tell me that they hope to join small communities yet to be formed on a private foundation, and they find a consolation, which they do not wish to say much about, in the annual stipend, to be paid in the profane paper money of an excommunicated Government.

THE CIVIL MARRIAGE LAW.

The Civil Marriage law in the Kingdom of Italy has encountered from the beginning the opposition of the priests, who wish to have no other authority than that of the Church recognized in the acceptance of this, which is one of the seven sacraments. The civil power is determined to vindicate its rights, and a supplementary law is now proclaimed punishing with a fine of from 200 to 500 francs the priest of any sect who performs the religious rite or gives religious benediction to a happy pair before the ceremony of marriage has been performed by a Magistrate in the form already for some time established by law. The *sposi* who do not pay attention to the civic rule are punished with a fine of from 100 to 500 francs.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

The discovery has been made that the Italian Navy is not in such a state of efficiency as is demanded by the new wants of the nation. The Minister of Marine, Signor San Bon, has, the past week, made a statement to Parliament, and presented a project of law, having in view a renovation of the marine force by the sale of old vessels of little use, and the gradual addition of others of such construction as will make of this arm of the defensive service a power to be respected in time of war. About seventy-five vessels are enumerated as those which compose the present fleet, and the proposal is made that something like one-third of these be sold for what they will bring, and the proceeds applied to the construction of new vessels.

A. J.

TWO SHIPWRECKS.

An editorial article in the London *Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 9, contains the following account of two recent shipwrecks and their consequences:

"We take, almost at hazard, two recent sea sketches from the maritime intelligence. One comes from the good ship Greenock's log, arrived home from Havana, on Saturday last. On Nov. 17, in longitude 47° west, a fearful hurricane descended on the vessel; and, stout and well-handled as she was, the sails could not be shortened quick enough to avoid the fury of the blast. What canvas was let go blew in a thousands shreds out of the gaskets; and what stood unloosed carried the ship bodily over, so that she lay upon her beam-ends in the sea, the water up to the hatches, and everything movable on deck washed away. They did what had got to be done, of course—every sailor knows what it would be: some of them had to clamber along the weather bulwarks, and with one foot in the next world cut away the masts upon which any canvas was still standing. These were the mizen, with the main topgallant; and the ship, relieved of the spars and sails which had dragged her down, righted, not very much the worse. But while lying over in the sea, the crew had seen to the southward a black bark stricken by the same tempest. They had lost sight of her in the scud of the hurricane; yet, like good men and true, when their vessel came on an even keel again, they ran for this unknown consort to see how she had fared. The clouds and scud lifted as they came to the spot; but there was no vessel visible! The savage sea had had its way with her; not a spar or hen-coop was floating; she had gone down in an instant with all on board, and it is unlikely that her name will ever be identified. Some entry in the sad list of 'Sailed and not since heard of' will be her epitaph; and the ocean by this time must be so full of these unchronicled wrecks that no electric cable can be laid which does not somewhere carry the messages of the living among the bones of the dead. Our second brief tale of the sea is even more mournful, for it recites human sufferings almost beyond imagination to realize. The North German brig Calsow Stesow, a small vessel, not 300 tons, left New-York for Constantinople last August, and on the 24th of that month a hurricane also struck her. She was taken unawares like the other, and went over on her beam ends, where she lay for an hour and a half, the crew lashed on to her port bulwarks, unable, apparently, to cut away the shrouds and stays. After the time named, she relieved herself of everything but the lower masts, and righted; but she lay so low in the water with the waves which she had taken on board that the crew had to climb to the head of the foremast in order to avoid being drowned by the 'green seas.' Laden with a buoyant cargo, the brig did not founder, but she wallowed to and fro in the trough of the sea, constantly washed by the billows, so that night and day the five hands surviving, with the Captain and mate, had to cling for life to that fore-top. Six nights and five days the poor fellows were kept in their hard plight, without a morsel to eat or a drop of water to drink, the sea perpetually sweeping over their deck, and roaring certain death at them if they tried to come down to find a scrap of nourishment. On the sixth evening, like a tiger that has howled itself to exhaustion at the foot of a tree, the fierce billows quieted, and the weak, cramped wretches—six days starved—crept down and 'rummaged' for food. They found a case of preserved meat, some wine, lime-juice, and beer, and it 'helped them to live.' In spite of this, and a little more which they afterward extracted from the soaked cabins, they had still a dreadful time to pass. There was no shelter, and nothing to be had to support life but an odd tin or two of provisions; and first the boy died, then the boatswain, and afterward a sailor. For six days they had tasted nothing, and during ten days more the survivors had lived on the scantiest scraps, when a Spanish vessel, the Amable Asuncion, came in sight. She boarded the water-logged, mastless brig, and found upon her deck four living men, too weak to heave the dead ones into the sea—gaunt, speechless, famished creatures—too far gone to wave even a flag or handkerchief, though they saw the Spaniard and his signal. The Dons were kind and clever, and fed the poor creatures so carefully on board their bark that the fluttering spark of life burned up again, and Captain, mate, carpenter, and a seaman were saved and brought in fair condition to Vigo. But what bitterness is there in death which those poor souls had not tasted, aloft six days, night and day, in gnawing hunger above that howling, tiger-like sea; and, after the storm, starving more or less on the shelterless deck for another ten days, with the dead, who must have seemed so much more fortunate, lying among them! There is nothing novel in either narrative; it has all happened over and over again, and may be happening now upon some one of the many paths which man follows upon the ocean. But it gives pathetic meaning to the weekly litany which is put up for those who 'travel by water' by those who dwell upon the safe and firm shore."

TWO LINKS WITH AN INTERESTING PAST.

The deaths lately took place of two English gentlemen, rather remarkable from associations connected with them—Lord Thomas Cecil, and Mr. Gore Langton, M.P. for West Somersetshire. Lord Thomas was the only surviving son of the first Marquis of Exeter, by Sarah Hoggins, whose romantic story will be handed down for generations to marvel at, through Mr. Tennyson's famous ballad about the Lord of Burleigh. Mr. Gore Langton, a man of wealth and taste, married the only sister of the present Duke of Buckingham, under circumstances which made his marriage a nine days' wonder. It was suddenly announced in 1846 that Lady Anna Grenville had been clandestinely married, much after the same fashion that Lady Florence Paget was long after married to Lord Hastings. Subsequently it became notoriously well known that Lady Anna's father had covertly favored these secret nuptials, inasmuch as they relieved him from giving a consent and consequently a dower worthy of a Duke's only daughter, at a time when that crash was impending which led to the dispersion of the treasures of Stowe to the four points of the compass. On the death of Lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Gore Langton bought up that nobleman's well-known house in George street, Hanover square, the scene of so many political rendezvous, and pulling it and the adjoining house down, erected one of the most perfect mansions in London. The mantel-pieces, paneling, &c., which it contains, he had gradually collected, many being bought out of those fine old London mansions which, in the cycle of time, have become the homes of the humblest, as they were once those of the highest, and Langton House is in this and other respects unique and peculiarly interesting, although the structure itself is so modern.

YIELDING TO POPULAR SUPERSTITION.

An English contemporary says:

"We really are a much more superstitious people than some of us have any idea. Thus it is gravely announced that, in spite of the hurry and anxiety to relieve Cape Coast with stores and munitions of war, the steamer which was ready to start on Friday was delayed until Saturday, absolutely losing twenty-four hours at Woolwich rather than sail on an unlucky day."

In the teeth of this it is cheering to read that:

"At a meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, a paper on 'Omens' was read, in which several modern superstitions were noticed as prevalent; and Sir John Awdrey mentioned that he knew a gentleman, the owner of an entire parish, who was wakened in the middle of a Sunday night by a clap of thunder in Winter, which was said to portend the death of the greatest man in the parish, but, though twenty years have elapsed, the gentleman is living yet. We have heard a man declare, on the other hand, that Friday was his lucky day, and that he always made it a rule to walk under ladders."

The fact is, as regards sailing on Friday, that it is found impossible to disregard the intensely strong feelings of a crew on this subject.

NEW-MEXICO.

PROGRESS OF THE TERRITORY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a letter published in your daily of the 6th inst., I find a letter dated at this place, Nov. 23, which gives an account of matters here. I observe in the statements contained in this letter several errors, some of which effect the character of our Territory, and which I cannot allow to go uncorrected. In the first place, your correspondent is in error in stating that Hon. J. B. Elkins is the first American ever elected to Congress from this Territory. An American was elected at the first election held after the organization of the Territory, in 1851, and another in 1861. Mr. Elkins, the Republican candidate at the election in September last, received a majority, as stated by your correspondent, of 3,818, the largest ever given to any candidate in this Territory. His competitor was Mr. Gallegos, a native of the Territory, who has been twice heretofore elected to Congress.

About nine-tenths of the voters of the Territory are natives. And Mr. Elkins was elected because he received the support of the most intelligent, liberal, and progressive of these natives, who, by the way, are as earnest and devoted Republicans as are to be found anywhere. Your correspondent is mistaken in stating that New-Mexico for twenty-five years has merely held her own in population—but it is such a mistake as strangers are very liable to make—but the fact is that when the census of 1860 was taken, what is now the Territory of Arizona formed a part of New-Mexico, as did also the southern tier of counties of Colorado; so that by the organization of Arizona Territory and the annexation of a portion of our Territory to Colorado, New-Mexico lost about 23,000 of her population, which by the census of 1860 was 93,516, while we now believe that we have a population of 130,000, which is increasing very considerably, if not rapidly. And when a railroad shall reach our borders the increase will undoubtedly be very rapid. Your correspondent also says taxation is too high in New-Mexico. I think he certainly did not examine the statute-book, as if he had done so, he would have found that there is exempt from taxation to each individual $500, and to heads of families an addition of various articles, amounting in value to as much more, and that all other property is taxed at the rate of one per cent., one-half of which goes to the Territory, one-fourth to the county where the tax-payer resides, and one-fourth to the school fund. There is also a poll-tax of $1, which is appropriated to the school fund. It is true that the tax-payers are allowed to fix the value of their property for the purposes of taxation, and lands generally, and particularly large tracts or grants, are valued at very low figures for purposes of taxation. But one per cent. being the rate of taxation, with the liberal exemptions above stated, and each tax-payer being his own assessor, I think it cannot be justly said that taxation is high or oppressive in New-Mexico.

Referring to educational facilities, your correspondent does us injustice in this, that he states the condition of the Territory as it was two years ago, and quotes from the message of the Governor to the Legislature which assembled in December, 1871, and fails to mention the changes in the matter of public schools which have taken place since that time. Two years since the Legislature provided for a system of common schools and for the support of such schools by taxation, and during the past year free schools have been maintained in almost every voting precinct of the Territory during at least a portion of the year, and the people almost universally manifest a lively interest in the subject and a determination to make the system thorough and permanent.

The bonded or interest-bearing debt of the Territory amounts to a little less than $60,000, which bears interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Your correspondent is in error in supposing these bonds to be receivable for taxes—such is not the case. In addition, there are outstanding warrants amounting to some $30,000, but there are uncollected taxes due the Territory considerably exceeding that amount. These warrants are receivable in payment of taxes, and their value, in fact, is from eighty cents to ninety cents, instead of forty cents, as stated by your correspondent. Persons who are able to hold them will not sell at less than ninety cents. After a residence of some years in the Territory, during which my relations with the native population have been intimate, and my intercourse, socially, politically, and in business, extensive and constant, I have never observed any indication of the suspicion or jealousy of Americans which your correspondent attributes to the natives, who are a generous, hospitable, and confiding people, devoted to the Government and institutions of the United States, and as loyal and patriotic citizens as can be found within our borders. While fully nine-tenths of the voters are natives, as before stated, three Americans have been elected to Congress since 1851, and at every general election since that time Americans have been elected to the Legislature, to the office of Probate Judge, and other positions in the various counties of the Territory. We have three counties organized within the last five years, named respectively Lincoln, Grant, and Colfax, and these counties were organized and named by Legislatures a large majority of whose members were natives of the Territory, and of Spanish origin. In the time of the rebellion the natives of New-Mexico were unanimously loyal to the Government. They desire immigration, the building of railroads, increased educational advantages, and the introduction of capital and enterprise, and are in every respect in harmony and sympathy with their fellow-citizens of other portions of the Union. The Territory is also decidedly Republican. These facts are all the more noticeable because of the manner in which these people became citizens of the United States, and that their claims to the confidence of the Government have been overlooked. While the Republicans here have exhibited their earnest fidelity to the Administration, and year after year fight political battles and win victories under the party banner, their claims to recognition as friends of the Administration have met no recognition, and at this time not a native of the Territory holds a Federal office here, except some small post offices of no importance. Although there are many natives well qualified to perform the duties of most of such offices, yet they maintain an unwavering fidelity to the Administration, and remain faithful to the Republican Party. The Government has no more loyal citizens than the natives of New-Mexico, and the party no more devoted supporters than the Republicans of this Territory.

I write this, not to censure your correspondent, but to correct errors and injustice which he undoubtedly committed unintentionally, and will no doubt be pleased to have corrected, as I believe that neither THE TIMES nor its correspondents would willingly be unjust.

WM. BREEDEN,
Chairman Republican Central
Executive Committee, New-Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1873.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. Martin Griffin, in resigning his position as a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Police Commissioners, writes to Gov. Washburn: "Satisfied that the most earnest and conscientious efforts are comparatively futile, and that the law, its mode, manner, and agencies of execution are not instruments of justice or temperance, I beg leave to tender my resignation, to take effect on the 1st proximo." Mr. Griffin, in a further expression of his views, says: "I am now fully convinced that the Prohibitory law, as it now stands on the statute-books, is detrimental to the cause of temperance, and that it leads to corruption and inefficiency." In regard to the officers, he stated that complaints were daily made against the constables, and that a great portion of the time of the Commission was spent in investigating charges of malfeasance against officers. He firmly believes that a good license law would be the best means of arriving at the results now desired by temperance people.

OLD-TIME CUSTOMS.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* says that a recent visitor to the French settlement in North-eastern Maine visited a woman ninety-seven years old and entirely blind. He found her sitting in her rocking-chair, very busily engaged in picking to pieces a piece of old yarn with a large needle. Beside her lay a small quantity of hair that had been carded from the cattle, and a small amount of wool. Her daughter sat spinning this composition into yarn to be knit into fine socks, as they say. The method of preparing this stock for the wheel is rather amusing. After picking to pieces old yarn and woolen cloth, it is mixed with enough good wool to "galvanize" it. Then it is put in an old-fashioned dash churn, soap and water applied, and churned until it is ready for the cards; then it goes to the wheel—the same that was used by grandmothers of old for spinning flax. The women of Upper Aroostook are very industrious and great helpmeets, as many times they can be seen at work in the field, planting, hoeing, haying, harvesting, and as a general thing they manufacture their wool into cloth, sacks, and mittens. Many whole families are clothed in wool of their own manufacture. Many card wool by hand, spin with the old flax wheel, and weave with the old loom that has been in use for hundreds of years.

THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS.

The Italian schools, under the charge of the Children's Aid Society, will have their Christmas festival this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the new chapel of the House of Industry, No. 155 Worth street, and the occasion will no doubt attract a considerable number of our benevolent citizens who take an interest in such deserving charities. It is nearly twenty years ago that the experiment of a school for the poor Italian children was undertaken amid difficulties which required steady perseverance and unflinching purpose to overcome, but the result attained reflects great credit on the managers of the above society, and shows how much good benevolence well directed can accomplish. Without detailing the various stages of progress attending the growth of the school, it is enough to know that year after year it has assumed more important proportions, and has become one of the most popular and useful of our charitable institutions. There are to be found throughout the United States hundreds of young men engaged in various pursuits who have grown up under its wholesome influences, and have become industrious and honest citizens. In justice to this class of our foreign population, it must be said that they appreciate and gratefully avail themselves of the efforts made in their behalf. The course lately pursued by the former pupils residing in this City furnishes a gratifying evidence that the work of the Children's Aid Society has not been scattered on sterile ground. Instead of wasting their spare time in aimless or injurious practices, these young men have formed an "Italian School Young Mens' Association," with the view of furthering their own improvement and continuing their relations with the school, and a candidate to be admitted, must not only bear a reputation for good character, but must also be recommended by his former teachers. Liberal donations of books, including a large and desirable assortment from Messrs. Harper & Brothers, enabled the society to establish a reading-room, in which the members might assemble in the evening after their day's toil. A portion of them took up music about eleven months ago, and the high degree of proficiency which they have already attained, was evinced by their performance on the occasion of Signor Salvini's visit to the school. Prof. G. Conterno, however, is a gentleman of great ability, and a thorough disciplinarian, and cannot fail to succeed in whatever he undertakes. He has prepared a very interesting programme for this evening's festival, comprising several pieces, both vocal and instrumental, that will be executed by his embryo artists, and, no doubt, the music will be greatly enjoyed by the children. Last April an additional school was opened by the Children's Aid Society in Crosby street, for the benefit of Italians living further up town, and we understand that if sufficient means had been contributed, it was contemplated to start another on the west side of the City, where quite a number of Italian families reside. The project has not been abandoned, but its execution is necessarily deferred to more prosperous times. Some eighty children of the Crosby Street School, will share this evening the substantial gifts, so liberally supplied by the friends and patrons of the good work.

NOTES FROM JAPAN.

Writing from Tokei, under date of Nov. 20, the correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writes:

"For the first time in the history of the nation, the Emperor's birthday has been correctly computed by solar time, and definitely fixed in the new calendar of the solar year as the third day of the eleventh month of the year 2533, of the era of Zimmu Tenn Oo, the first Emperor of the present imperial dynasty of Japan, (Nov. 3, 1873.) In the forenoon of that day, at the grand review of 4,000 infantry and artillery, the imperial descendant of the heavenly sun-goddess first followed a custom now universal among European sovereigns of bowing before his subjects, virtually acknowledging that the strength of rulers is the support of their people. He rode down the line with Prime Minister Iwakura in his carriage, on the seat facing him, the entire Cabinet or Ministry following in cocked hats, with full uniforms elaborately embroidered in gold. His Majesty wore the uniform of a Field Marshal.

In the evening a dinner was given at the Emperor's summer palace to the eight foreign Ministers accredited to Japan. Terashima, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, presided. With the dessert, Sir Harry S. Parkes, as British Minister, rose and proposed the health of His Majesty the Emperor, which he accompanied by a neat little speech. At the close he called upon the French Minister, remarking it was his turn next to speak. The Count briefly responded, excusing himself, and as he resumed his seat Judge Bingham, the American Minister, rose to offer 'Prosperity, happiness, and progress to the Sovereign and people of Japan,' when Sir Harry violently interrupting shut him off completely, motioning him to sit down, and crying out 'no more.' Judge Bingham resumed his seat gracefully, when a lively discussion ensued across the table in which Sir Harry got very excited, contending warmly, that the sentiment was out of order, as it introduced politics and superfluous in language, as 'the Emperor was the people;' but the Judge coolly informed him that he might have heard of a church without a Bishop, or a people without a crown, but inquired if it were possible to have a Bishop without a church or a Sovereign without a people. When pressed for an answer, Sir Harry reluctantly admitted it could not be, and immediately Judge Bingham good-naturedly congratulated him on having 'come to his way of thinking.'

The British newspapers and representatives have been actively warning the Japanese Government to beware of American influence, which they assure his Majesty would, if encouraged and allowed, tend inevitably to Republicanism, and soon destroy his throne. The jealous spirit which suggests such ideas is both unkind and erroneous, for I have yet to learn of a single resident American in Japan who would conscientiously advocate for this country any other form of Government than an entire despotism, so long as it remains in its present primitive condition of development and education. Great and persistent pressure has undoubtedly been brought to effect the discharge of all American school teachers, at the close of their present contracts, and although such a course had been yielded to, and decided upon, some three months or more ago when many teachers were notified, yet since the return of the Embassy the whole matter has been placed in temporary abeyance."

STATEN ISLAND SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.

The Staten Island Shooting Association, of Port Richmond, spent a pleasant Christmas at turkey, chicken, and pigeon shooting at their village. Below we give the score of the latter:

SWEEPSTAKES—SIX BIRDS.

Louis Palmer	0	1	0	1	1	1
J. Reibecker	1	1	1	0	1	1
George Trauter	1	1	1	1	1	1
C. M. Johnson	1	1	1	0	1	1
George Beyer	0	0	0	0	1	1
J. F. Rathyen	0	1	1	1	0	0
H. Shilling	1	0	1	1	1	0
John A. Decker	1	1	1	1	0	1
W. M. Crane	0	1	0	1	1	1

SWEEPSTAKES—FIVE BIRDS.

Louis Palmer	1	1	1	1	1
C. M. Johnson	0	1	1	1	1
George Trauter	1	1	1	1	1
John A. Decker	1	1	0	1	1

On Wednesday next two of their members are matched against two members of the Richmond County Shooting Club for $100 aside and twenty-five birds each, the match to take place at New-Dorp, Staten Island.

A COMPLACENT HUSBAND.

The Washington (Penn.) *Reporter* says: "A story reaches us of a strange mixture of family relations at Reed's Coal Works, near Greenfield, in this county. Some months ago a family living at Jacktown, named Smith, was visited by a man named Williamson. The Smiths had three children and lived very poor. The poverty of the family excited the sympathy of Williamson so much that he gave pecuniary aid to the wife, and finally fell in love with her, took her and her children to Greenfield, and established them in comfortable quarters, bringing furniture from Pittsburg, and making everything lovely around them. Last week the abandoned husband called at the residence of Williamson, had a trifling quarrel with his wife, but was finally appeased, and sat down in peace and quiet and took dinner with the family. No harsh words passed between the men, both acting as if all was for the best. It is believed that Williamson has a wife and several children about Pittsburg, but who takes care of them is not known."

ANOTHER SPANISH VICTIM.

A very general sympathy will be felt with the Duke of Aosta, Ex-King of Spain, when it is heard that he is only too likely to experience in the fatal illness of his wife a terrible accession to those troubles which were entailed upon him by his father's ill-advised insistance of his accepting the throne of that wretched country. It will be remembered that when the King found that—all his gallantry and admirable conduct notwithstanding—he must abandon his throne, the Queen had, after a period of agonizing anxiety for her husband's safety, only just recovered from her confinement. Her departure from Madrid took place far sooner than the circumstances of her health warranted, and she caught a severe cold that very day, which has resulted in most serious consequences.

PISTOLS IN DUELING.

Apropos of the Ghika-Soutzo duel, the last sensational event of Paris, the *Liberté* observes how almost uniformly fatal duels are when pistols are employed, and cites the following comparatively recent instances:

Armand Carrell and Emile Giradin. Giradin badly wounded.
Dulong and Bugeaud. Dulong killed.
Dillon and Duke de Grammont. Dillon killed.
Beauvallet and Dujarrier. Dujarrier killed.
Duke de Montpensier and Henri de Bourbon. The latter killed.
Ritter and Apdant. Ritter killed.
Ghika and Soutzo. Ghika killed.

So the Bob Acres sort of duelists better stick to swords.

OUR WELSH POPULATION.

ANCIENT WALES.

THE WELSH IN NEW-YORK AND THROUGH THE STATES OF THE UNION—THE EISTEDDFODD FESTIVAL.

There is a small unobtrusive section of our community so seldom before the public, or accorded a recognized status among us, that their existence is almost unknown. Yet they are of that class of citizens who, by their habits of industry, frugality, and sobriety, contribute most to build up a great nation. Patience, perseverance, determination, and tenacity are the chief characteristics of the Welsh people—the descendants of the old Cymbri. It is true that at "home"—the endearing term by which some folks are pleased to designate the old country, forgetting they had no home there, and came here to find bread—at home the Welsh do not enjoy that prominence in politics or the learned professions which a people forming so important an ingredient of the British Empire should naturally occupy. This may be possibly owing to the quiet, plodding habits of the people, the great lack of means which, unfortunately, prevails to a great extent among the masses, and an apathy observable in all conquered people. They are an exclusive race, the Welsh, and peculiar in their habits. Beyond their own immediate wants and cares, they trust to the chief or lord of the manor for the proper management of their political interests, and so implicit is their faith in the recognized families of Welsh descent, that the word of Sir Watkin Wynn in the North, or any of the numerous family of the Vivians in the South of Wales, would have more influence with the people than the mandate of the Queen, issued under the impression of the Great Seal, imposed on five pounds avoirdupois of green wax. This confidence in their chiefs did more to preserve the independence of Wales, and defeat the repeated attacks of her powerful and encroaching enemy, than any idea inspired by patriotism. Like the sister countries, Scotland and Ireland, there was no patriotism in the masses. Each clan owed allegiance to its own immediate chief, and his standard alone was followed. The race of the Cymbri, the first conquerors of Britain, held that country for a long period, and it is stated that one of their leaders, Prydain, son of Arthur the Great, gave his name to the entire island, since corrupted into Britain. Afterward the sway of the Cymbri was confined to the present Principality of Wales, inhabited in the time of Cæsar by the Silures, Ordovices, and Dunetæ. The defeat of Caractacus and Caer Caradoc, "*Cartra Caracta*," by Cæsar, entirely destroyed the power of the Britons, and thousands of them fled to the mountain fastnesses of Wales, which owed its independence as much to its natural advantages as to the indisputable valor of its inhabitants. The internal dissensions of the native chiefs, however, prepared the ruin of their independence, which they were destined to preserve for a considerably longer period. Wales, during the time which elapsed between the Roman conquest and the Norman invasion, passed through all the vicissitudes of a small nation, having a powerful and avaricious neighbor, harassed alike by Dane and Saxon. Like all primitive nations, the early history of the people is a curious mixture of fact, fable, and bardic tradition, and not until the advent of the "Iron Lords of Normandy" have we any reliable records of the people, save through the questionable medium of English history. There are many interesting works published illustrating the history and traditions of the Cymbri, but they are almost all in the Welsh language, and not easily available for reference. Some, however, have had English editions, and from them curious glimpses of the inner life of a Welsh chieftain is obtained. His "palace" is described as a rude structure of wood, lined with shingles, the windows, or loopholes, covered with whatever material was deemed most convenient. At the end of the public reception-room was a raised dais, devoted to the use of the chief and his immediate attendants, who usually used the apartment as a dormitory; low seats ran round the hall, and a fire-place was at each end, but the building was unprovided with chimneys. Separate apartments were provided for the chief, but the Cymbri, with true hospitality, assigned the best rooms to their guests. The Prince or chief, when not engaged in war, was clad in a tunic of white linen cloth, a remnant of the dress which the Romans had introduced into Britain, and was distinguished by the "Enderchawg," a chain of twisted golden links. Aneurin, the Welsh bard, mentions in his poem on the battle of Catterath that no less than three hundred of the British who were killed there had their necks wreathed with the "Enderchawg." A circlet of plain gold confined the flowing locks of the chief, and armlets and anklets of the same precious metal adorned his limbs. Two squires, wholly dedicated to his service, stood at his back, and reclining on the rushes at his feet was a page, "who shall hold his feet in his lap from the time he reclines at the board until he goes to rest, and he shall chafe them with a towel; and during all that time shall watch that no harm befalls him. He shall eat of the same dish from which the King takes his food; he shall light the first candle before the King." Such are the duties of the foot page according to the laws of Howell Dha. The Welsh were variously armed with a broad, sharp, two-edged sword—a Roman importation; a mace, wood-knife, javelin, darts, bows and arrows, pikes, halberts, Danish axes, and Welsh hooks and bills. They wore no defensive armor save a light goat-skin buckler, and in their encounters with the steel-clad Normans did not hesitate to precipitate themselves on their mail-clad enemies, valiantly shedding their blood in the cause of their country, and purchasing glory at the expense of their lives. The Welsh have been frequently accused of perpetrating the most barbarous cruelties on their enemies, but it was the natural impulse of an excitable, uncivilized people, maddened by the recollection of similar excesses of the enemy—of unheard-of tortures inflicted on their chiefs and those most dear to the nation. Shakespeare, in the first part of "Henry IV.," Act 1st, Scene 1st, perpetuates this charge, and puts in the mouth of *Westmoreland*:

> "My liege, this haste was hot in question,
> And many limits of the charge set down
> By yesternight; when all athwart there came
> A post from Wales, loaden with heavy news;
> Whose worst was—that the noble Mortimer,
> Leading the men of Herefordshire to fight
> Against the irregular and wild Glendower,
> Was by the rude hands of that Welshman taken
> And a thousand of his people butchered,
> Upon whose dead corpse there was much misuse,
> Such beastly, shameless transformation
> By those Welsh women done as may not be,
> Without much shame, retold or spoken of."

This alleged mutilation of the dead was not the result of any savage or barbarous instinct of the Welsh. They had received a severe lesson from the Normans, and were justified in retaliating, and in doing so did not at all approach the brutality of their enemies.

"An expedition which Henry II. had sent to subdue the Welsh was defeated and dispersed. In the year 1164 a young man, nephew of Rees-ap-Gryffith, King of South Wales, was found dead under suspicious circumstances, and it was believed that he had been murdered at the instigation of a Norman Baron. To avenge his death, Rees-ap-Gryffith collected troops from all parts of the Welsh mountains, and made successful inroads into the neighboring counties. The King collected a large army, and in 1165 passed into Wales, the Welsh retreating before him until the King forced an engagement on the banks of Cieroc and defeated the Welsh. In the pursuit the English reached the foot of Berwin, where they encamped. A storm arose, and the streams which poured down from the hills flooded the valley. Taking advantage of the confusion which reigned in the English camp, the Welsh attacked the royal troops and put them to the rout, killing an immense number. A number of Welsh chiefs had been previously placed in Henry's hands as hostages for the performance of a treaty, and on their persons Henry determined to revenge himself for this disastrous defeat. He caused the men's eyes to be torn out, and the faces of the women were mutilated by having their noses and ears cut off. The victims were the sons and daughters of the noblest families in Wales."

In the reign of Edward occurred the final struggle of the Welsh for national existence and freedom. During that protracted war the English suffered many disastrous defeats, the Welsh, under the heroic Llewellyn disputing the ground inch by inch, and even in defeat holding their own. An old prophecy of the sage Merlin, inspired the masses with ardor, and perhaps never before did the Welsh present such a united and powerful front to the enemy. This prophecy was to the effect, that when the English money would become circular, the Prince of Wales would be crowned in London. Edward had lately issued a new coinage of round half-pence and farthings, and had issued a decree forbidding the half-penny to be divided into quarters as had previously been done. The Welsh, therefore deemed the time arrived which the prediction referred to, and dreamed of the subjugation of the whole island. Edward's gold, however, was more potent than their patriotism and prowess. The Welsh army was scattered. Llewellyn was surprised in a barn at Bailth, in the Valley of the Wye, and died, sword in hand, fighting to the last. His head was cut off and sent to London, where it was placed in the Tower with a crown of willow around the brow. The independence of Wales was buried in the grave of the brave but unfortunate Llewellyn.

It is said that Edward, sensible that nothing kept alive the ideas of military valor and of ancient glory so much as the traditional poetry of the people, collected together all the Welsh bards and put them to death. However, he promised the people that Merlin's prophecy should be fulfilled, and that he would present them for their Chief a Welshman by birth, one to whom no crime could be imputed, and who could not speak any other language. This created so much joy that the unsuspecting people promised a ready obedience, whereupon Edward nominated his son, then an infant, who had been born at Caernarvon, as their Prince, and from that time to the present the eldest son of the English Sovereign has been called the Prince of Wales. It was not, however, until 1536 that Wales became totally absorbed. Up to that time she had courts of her own, and Judges different and independent of those of Westminster. Within the present century Wales has gradually progressed in commercial prosperity, and her people, improved by contact with their neighbors, have advanced with the success of the country. The immense mineral wealth of the principality in copper, coal, and a superior kind of slate, largely developed by resident capitalists, has created a corresponding demand for labor, but it seems the Welshman is not allowed to enjoy the benefits arising from the rich soil of his native land or from the expenditure of native capital, without finding himself outbid in his own market by the ubiquitous Irish laborer. Many are, in consequence, forced to seek a home at this side of the Atlantic, and, as a rule, success has almost always rewarded the efforts of the thrifty Welshman. The Welsh residents of this City, according to Mr. J. T. Davis, of the firm of Butler, Clapp & Co., No. 358 Broadway, a gentleman occupying a prominent position among his compatriots, number 8,000. Among them are some merchants of the highest respectability and position in trade. Most prominent are Mr. Jones, President of the Nassau Bank; Mr. Bennett Williams, No. 773 Broadway; Owen Jones, dry goods, Eighth avenue; Thomas Davis, Twenty-third street; Henry & Morgan; W. Niles, President of the Sixpenny Savings Bank; John L. Davis, dry goods, Fulton street, Brooklyn, and many others, in Jersey, Greenpoint, &c. The humbler classes here are generally skilled mechanics, few being employed as laborers; some are employed as assistants in dry goods stores, and others are engaged in some small business of their own, and it is a pleasing fact to record that there is scarcely a Welshman in New-York who has not a sum of money placed to his credit in a savings bank. Another remarkable fact in connection with this people, one worthy the attention of their neighbors, is that they supply no contingent to the criminal classes. The Police records of the City and the criminal calendar are alike free from the names of Welshmen. The habits of the people are such as to remove them from the temptation and dangers of the rum shop, and their frugal economy places them beyond the reach of pilfering. There is still another influence at work to protect the Welshman from crime, one that exercises a wholesome influence—'tis their love and veneration for their pastors. If a Welshman, newly arrived in New-York, needs assistance or aid of any kind, his first idea is to find the nearest pastor. To him he speaks with the unreserved confidence of a Roman Catholic to a priest in the confessional. So intimate are the ties which bind the race together, and so perfect the ramifications of relationship, that the pastor is seldom deceived by an impostor or unworthy applicant. There are, besides trades organizations, four Welsh benevolent societies in New-York—the Ancient Britons, established nearly seventy years ago, composed of members exclusively Welsh; the St. David's Benevolent Society; the Welsh National Society, having for its object the procuring employment for Welshmen, and the St. David's Society, on the same plan as the St. James' and St. Andrews' Societies, founded by the English and Scotch residents. The above organizations are each possessed of a permanent reserved fund, varying from $3,000 to $6,000, and such is the watchful care exercised by the officers and members, that it is the fault of the individual if his wants are uncared for; he has only ask to receive the hospitable aid of his countrymen. As in the case of the depraved and criminal classes, the Welsh do not appear to be represented in the pauper institutions of the City. The St. David's Benevolent Society has purchased a plot of ground in Cypress Hill Cemetery, and there are interred, free, all Welshmen whose circumstances need the aid of the societies. Another object of these organizations is the study of the Welsh language, and the history of the Cymbri, and though it has been alleged that the ancient tongue is dying out, it is a fact that at present there are more publications in Welsh than ever before. At Pittsburg is published "*Y Wasg*," (*The Press*;) at Scranton, *The Banner of America*; at Utica, "*Y Cyfaill or Hen Wlad*," (*or The Friend from the Old Country*,) as also "*Y Drych*," (*The Mirror*;) at Remsen the "*Cenhadwr*," (*The Messenger*,) and the "*Y Glorian*," (*The Scale*.)

The masses of the people belong to the Calvinistic Methodist or Welsh Presbyterian and Baptist Churches. The former congregation has a church in East Fifteenth street, presided over by Rev. Howell Powell; it has a Sabbath school attached to it, and a very good choir, presided over by Mr. Davis, of Leonard street, silversmith. The children attending the Sabbath school are usually catechized in English and Welsh, and the study of the language of their fathers is made part of their education. The Welsh Congregational Church, East Eleventh street, also has a Sabbath school for the juvenile members of the congregation. There are other Welsh churches in New-York not of the same communion but in perfect harmony with the parent church. The clergy hold regular weekly convocations to discuss and settle the affairs of the church, and pastors are then appointed as special preachers for certain localities. The Welsh pastors are celebrated as pulpit orators and theologians—in fact the Welsh people are noted for their knowledge of theology. An anecdote is related of a certain professor of Hamilton College whose ideas as to the course of study for the Welsh students differed from the established curriculum. He was so practical as to insist that a perfect knowledge of the English language was a necessary prim'ry to the 'ogy. "Why," said he, "every old woman in Wales is a theologian, and the boys imbibe it from their mothers' breasts."

It has been stated from time to time that the Welsh people furnished the great body of recruits to Mormonism. Rev. Mr. Powell, when questioned on this subject, stated that he had at one time a special mission to the Mormons, and was competent to speak on the matter. The emigration from Wales to the Mormon settlements is not so extensive as has been represented, and at most has not reached 3,000. The greater portion of them did not conform to Mormonism, but became followers of Joe Smith, and do not believe or practice polygamy. The class of people reached by the agents of the "saints" were of the very poorest. The promises made by the agents, the fever of emigration, and the hope of bettering their condition were the chief causes which induced them to emigrate to Salt Lake.

Referring again to the steady perseverance of the Welsh; a few examples were furnished the writer as illustrations. A poor tailor, scarcely able to utter a word of English, landed some years ago in this City. Having procured employment through the St. David's Society, he worked untiringly at his trade, living a life of strict economy and self-denial, each week laying up a contribution to his little savings, and so he toiled for years until he had accumulated sufficient to start for himself. Success rewarded his efforts, and now he is a leading man in his business and worth $700,000. Another, who came here a poor boy, unfriended and unknown, is now a financier worth $1,000,000. And one who landed under precisely similar circumstances occupies a prominent position in Wall street, and is reputed to be more wealthy than the person referred to in the preceding notice. The writer knew a young Welsh medical student, known as "Holyhead Jones," to distinguish him from class-fellows of the same name, who used to attend lectures during the Winter, and in the Summer sailed with his father, who was master of a small coasting vessel. The lad was a mystery to his classmates, but he passed his examination with honors, and is now in the enjoyment of a very lucrative practice.

There are various settlements where the Welsh do most congregate, especially where mining operations are carried on extensively. In the upper part of this State, at Middle Granville, and in the district from Salem to Fairhaven, Vt., known as the slate region, there are thousands of Welsh, the Penrhyn Slate Works, owned by Williams & Guion, of the ocean steam line, being almost exclusively worked by Welshmen. The mining districts in Pennsylvania have a large Welsh population, Queens County, in that State, being called "Little Wales." Cleveland, Portage County and Licking, Ohio, have large Welsh communities. Numerous settlements have been established in Wisconsin, at Cambria, Bangor, &c., and in Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri. The people in these settlements are, with few exceptions, represented to be an orderly, law-abiding class of good moral character. As a result they are progressing, and have every element of success.

It is not generally known to many of the Welsh citizens of New-York that a company, consisting of leading Welsh gentlemen at home and in this City, some time ago fitted out a brig, called the Rush, and sent a colony of 100 Welsh to the southern part of La Plata, in South America. Another ship was to have left on the 10th of next month, but the leading Welsh citizens did not approve of the enterprise, and it was abandoned. "We have," said Mr. J. T. Davis, "plenty of land and to spare in the States, and we enjoy a perfect freedom in matters civil and religious, what we might not expect in other countries." The Welsh are justly proud of the part taken by their countrymen in the Revolutionary war, and the names of the Morrises, Lees, and other leading spirits of that eventful period are honored by them. On the writer venturing to suggest that Morris was a corruption of Marisco, the Moor, some of the Morris family claiming it as an appellation distinctive of some feat of an ancestor in the Crusades, commemorated by them in a Moor's head on their family crest, the Welsh blood fired up. "No, Sir! The derivation of the name is Mohr-Rhys. Rhys, the Great, and ap Morris means simply the son or descendant of Morris, the Great."

Among the many old customs of the Cymbri brought by their descendants to our shores is that of the "Eisteddfodd"—the assembly of the bards. The word has no adequate synonym in English, its literal translation—assembly or gathering—being totally inadequate to express its proper meaning. It is a custom almost as old as Plynlymmon and Caeder Iris, and intended to represent the old bardic contests, carried on by that privileged class when Wales was free, and the race of the Cymbri were still a power. The bards who succeeded to the dignity of the Druids were held in the highest reverence and esteem, and exercised much influence with their countrymen. Their power over the public mind even rivaled that of the priests, and homage was rendered to their *Awen*, or flow of poetical inspiration, as if it had been a divine attribute. At stated periods the bards were accustomed to assemble at some noted place and there contest for the prize to be awarded to the best poet, musician, or historian. This ancient custom has been religiously observed in the old country and here. On Christmas Day there was one held at Lucerne, Penn. Others have been recently held—one at Utica, in this State, at which prizes to the amount of $475 were given to the writers of the best essay or poem and the best singer; another at Hyde Park, Penn., at which $429 were distributed in prizes. Plymouth, same State, gave $350 to the successful competitors, and Cincinnati, Ohio, $225. On the 27th inst. an Eisteddfodd was convened at Pittsburg, Penn., the usual six months' notice having been previously given, at which Mr. Aneurin Jones, of this City, presided. Mr. Jones, a gentleman deeply read in Cymbric lore, is what is known to his countrymen as a "chair bard," that is, one who has had the honor of being chosen President at three Eisteddfodds in Wales. At the termination of the proceedings Mr. Jones read a paper on "Farddas Gristionogol"—Christian Bards—before a large Welsh audience, at the Ross street Presbyterian Church. The Pittsburg Eisteddfodd was, perhaps, the greatest ever held in America.

In concluding this brief, and necessarily imperfect, notice of our Welsh fellow-citizens, it is but just to add that they are all Republicans, and to them must be awarded the credit of carrying Pennsylvania for that party, their number in that State exceeding 80,000. They also contributed materially to secure New-York; but, strange to say, they have not sought for any political preferment.

THE COLORADO DESERT.

THE RECENT EXPLORATIONS BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Some interesting statements concerning the recent explorations in the Colorado Desert are given by the San Francisco *Bulletin*. We quote:

"It is only a few days ago that we heard of a terrific sand storm raging along the lower side of San Bernardino County. These storms may be traced in some of their effects as high up as Point Conception, in Santa Barbara County, and inland as far north as Tulare County. On the stage road from Visalia to Los Angeles these storms have been encountered in such terrific force that it has been necessary to detach the horses and get them on the leeward side of the stage for protection. The hot, desiccating winds have killed fruit on the trees in the lower tier of counties. It is the sirocco of the great Colorado Desert, [illegible] comprising the southern half of the State. There is also a vast rainless area along the [illegible] this desert. The rain storms which water the northern portion of Mexico do not travel across the desert, but the moisture is evaporated by the hot and heated air. The desert is a great oven, where a hot and rarified atmosphere is generated which rages in its fiery blasts over the [illegible] counties. These dry and heated currents evaporate the moisture which comes down from the north in the Winter, so that there is a district on the southern border of the State which is always deprived of moisture by the proximity of this desert. There was a time when the greater part of this desert was covered by the waters of the Gulf of California. Much of it has also been covered by fresh water, as the marks of the two benches of water distinctly show.

The theory has been held that if the greater part of this desert were again covered by water, there would be no more hot winds raging over the southern counties; [illegible]

A few months ago a well-known citizen of San Francisco commissioned at his own cost a civil engineer, and sent him down to gather facts respecting this desert. He explored the country between the Gulf of California and the southern boundary of this State. The engineer, [illegible] work by running a series of levels from [illegible] the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad [illegible] Gulf. He found that the ordinary tides of the Gulf [illegible]

The Cocopah Mountains extend over this desert for about fifty miles, [illegible] Lake Maquata, [illegible] Gulf, and at other times by the overflow of the Colorado River. [illegible] New River. [illegible] Armagosa or Death Valley. [illegible] Colorado, [illegible] mountains and the fertile districts above water.

The theory is that this desert country may [illegible]

We have drawn on his report only for some of the more prominent facts. It is a collection of important data. [illegible] California [illegible] There are lakes, mountains, [illegible] public."

CO-OPERATION IN FALL RIVER.

An officer of a co-operative association at Fall River, Mass., has recently furnished the following statement concerning its history: "Early in February, 1867, a few working men held a meeting in a private house in Fall River, and took the preliminary steps to form a co-operative association. By the 20th of the same month thirty-five members had enrolled their names, and the paid-up shares amounted to $2,124. A store was taken on Pleasant street, and for a few weeks the officers went to the store after doing their day's work and amused themselves by carrying out orders on a wheelbarrow, but afterward bought a horse and wagon. At the close of that year the association was reorganized on a better basis, with a capital of $3,300, and the number of members had increased to sixty-five. Early in the Spring of 1868 a large store on Bedford street was purchased for $5,000, and at the end of that year the membership had increased to 120 and the capital to $7,000. The membership has steadily increased, until now it numbers over 400. Each member pays an admission fee of $1, and each share is $10. Every member must own at least one share before he can vote or hold office in the association, and no member is allowed to own over thirty shares. Last April the store on Bedford street, which five years ago was bought for $5,000, was sold for $18,000, and the $10,000 profit has been constituted a consolidated fund. The association has erected this year on Bedford street, a large block, [illegible] containing three stores and ten tenements. The association run a grocery store, a butcher's shop, and a boot and shoe store. From Dec. 21, 1867, to Sept. 21, 1873, the sales amounted to $387,671.90; the investments $39,279.05, and the withdrawals $24,733.96. The members' dividends were $27,772.34, and the non-members' $3,744.59, making the total profits $31,516.93. For the quarter ending Sept. 21 the dividends on purchases were ten cents on a dollar for members, and eight cents for non-members, with six per cent. per annum on shares."

OLD COLLEGE RULES.

Somebody who has been looking over the records of William and Mary College, in Virginia has made the following extract:

"Sep'r ye 14th, 1752 * * * 1. Ordered, yt no scholar belonging to any school in ye College, of wt age, rank, or quality soever, do keep any race horse at ye colleage, in ye town, or anywhere in ye neighbourhood, yt they be not any way concerned in making races, or in backing or betting those made by others; and yt all race-horses kept in ye neighbourhood of ye college, and belonging to any of ye scholars, be immediately dispatched and sent off, and never again brought back; and yt under pain of ye severest animadversion and punishment.

"2. Ordered, yt no scholar belonging to ye college, of what rank, or quality soever, do presume to appear playing or betting at ye billiard or other gaming-tables, or be any way concerned in keeping any fighting cocks, under pain of ye like severe animadversion or punishment."

THE COST OF A DECORATION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of December 9, has the following: M. Crépin, a much-respected tradesman in one of the French departments who deals in everything from a sewing-machine to a Cremona fiddle, was naturally anxious to stick a ribbon in the button hole of his coat. [illegible] known to the provincial agents of one of the Ministries whose [illegible] orders and degrees [illegible] of the Medjidi, and his agent informed M. Crépin that upon payment of 3,000 francs he would receive the necessary documents. [illegible] —had been so clumsily constructed that the fraud [illegible] discovered. The matter being put into the hands of the Police, it was soon found that Delahaye had for years been doing a flourishing business in "decorations," and as all his papers were seized, [illegible] pleading, however, [illegible] that "ce M. Crépin était si bête." So, no doubt he was; [illegible] their good [illegible] being so eager for the distinctions conferred by foreign Sovereigns when they cannot add "Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur" to their visiting cards.

A PAINFUL DEATH.

A young man named Robert Harris, an employe of a distiller in Howlett, Ill., met with a very painful death on the 2d inst. In the evening of that day he was engaged in "plunging slop" down for the cattle, and by some means fell into the hot slop and was terribly scalded. [illegible] medical aid, [illegible] home. [illegible] railroad track, [illegible] by a passing train. [illegible] his burns [illegible] way as to [illegible] the fire communicated to the bedding, and before [illegible] subdued [illegible] man's bedding [illegible] tastrophe [illegible] leased him from his suffering about midnight. He was about twenty-one years old and unmarried.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Brady, J.—58, Adriance et al. vs. Lagrove et al.; 60, The People, &c., Jennings, vs. Brennan; 63, The People, &c., Creamer, vs. Green; 64, The People, &c., Levy, vs. Green; 69, The People, &c., Fletcher, et al., vs. Green; 71, The People, &c., Tracy, vs. Green; 79, In re of Hagen; 80, In re of Russell; 82, In re of Pearsall; 91, Bassford et al. vs. Houghtaling; 103, In the matter, &c., Harmony Insurance Company; 107, Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum; 116, Obrig et al. vs. Roberts et al.; 118, Price vs. Price; 122½, —— vs. ——; 172, Jacobs vs. Weber; 177, Churchill et al. vs. Downs et al.; 180½, Dinsmore et al. vs. Adams et al.; 201, Salmon vs. Leonard; 209, Lookup vs. Collins et al.; 210, Rutter vs. Jones; 213, Helfenstein vs. Ferguson; 218, Goodridge vs. Skidmore et al.; 223, Pettigrew vs. O'Brien; 224, Latourette vs. Clarke; 226, Kamp vs. Kamp; 229, In the matter, &c., Lagrave; 231, Herdtfelder vs. Fincke; 232, In the matter, &c., Herdtfelder; 235, Bacharach vs. Lagrave.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Demurrers.—1, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 8, Foley vs. Palmer et al.; 10, Kipp et al. vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 19, Klein et al. vs. Wallace, Executrix, &c.; 26, Hartman vs. The Mayor, &c. Issues of Law and Fact.—76, Hunt vs. Hunt; 143, Hall vs. Donnington; 145, Donnington vs. Donnington et al.; 163, Clark vs. Igelstrom et al.; 179, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association vs. St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association et al.; 194, Collins, as Executor, &c., vs. Browning et al.; 48, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 50, Murphy et al. vs. Wheeler et al.; 51, Murphy et al. vs. Bickinson et al.; 52, Murphy vs. [illegible]; 53, Spring vs. Hubbard; 171, —— vs. ——; 223, Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.; 225, Frieling vs. Frieling; 227, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 229, Cannis vs. Peterson; 231, Coddington vs. Aitken et al.; 232, Spitz vs. Hillyer, impleaded, &c.; 237, Mather vs. Mather, Executrix, &c.; 13, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 22, Ritter vs. Boody; 36, In the matter, &c., Schell; 44, Holske et al. vs. Merritt, Executrix; 58, Hastings, Receiver, &c., vs. Drew et al.; 73, Munster vs. Seligman; 111, Brown vs. Davidson et al.; 211, Smith, an infant, vs. Minton et al.; 213, Cassedy et al. vs. Schedel et al.; 178, Pitman vs. Lynch et al.; 190, Karst vs. Marks et al.; 191, Wood vs. Early et al.; 192, Fellows vs. Smith et al.; 202, Gusthal vs. Illig et al.; 202, The People ex rel. Floyd et al. vs. McMurray et al.; 123, Potter vs. Waring; 175, Whiton et al. vs. Spring; 188, Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.; 239, Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 128, Wright et al. vs. Wright, Administrator, et al.; 164, Sanders vs. Poor et al.; 197, Sammis vs. Kelso; 278, Phillips et al. vs. Cudlipp, &c.; 342, —— vs. ——; 9, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 31, State of Tennessee vs. Davis et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—St. Kamp vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Shea, C. J., Joachimsen and Gross, JJ.—1, Green vs. Smith; 2, Hendel vs. Banks; 3, Blairdell vs. Does; 4, Beorge vs. Goldman; 5, Story vs. Bennett; 6, Brooks vs. Wray; 7, Bennett vs. Rosenthal; 8, Allien vs. Winship; 9, Egbert vs. Hiffelsheimer; 10, Holstein vs. Trimble; 11, Polak vs. Feeney; 12, Hurley vs. Barney; 13, Stacy vs. [illegible]; 14, Polhamus vs. Bogert; 15, Clarkson vs. Van Gott; 16, Wies vs. Sulzer; 17, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Silber; 18, Pollion vs. Bernheimer; 19, Fisher vs. Gross; 20, Brennin vs. Mosher; 21, Riker vs. Cowan; 22, Riker vs. Rogers; 23, Kuroski vs. Fieschi; 24, Toletti vs. Bamberger; 25, Thraumann vs. Simmons; 26, In the matter, &c., Hoag, &c.; 27, Foran vs. Smith.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Maggie Jourdan, assisting a prisoner to escape.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Daniels, J.—John Sharkey, manslaughter.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Fancher.

Hoppe vs. Hoppe; report confirmed and judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff granted.

Whiteside vs. Rothchild; memoranda for counsel.

Osgood vs. The Providence and New-York Steam-ship Company, impleaded with the Neptune Steam-ship Company et al.; motion for injunction and Receiver denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Saunders vs. Williamson; motion to vacate attachments denied, with $10 costs in each case to abide event.

Obrig vs. Roberts; same decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Deyo vs. Robertson; extra allowance of five per cent. granted to defendant.

Stanford vs. National Steam-ship Company; motion to modify order denied, with $10 costs to defendant.

Stripp vs. Cavanagh; motion denied.

Bruce vs. Bloss; Receiver appointed.

Weiss vs. Kitchen; order of reference.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Roberts vs. White; order signed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Sarah McCutcheon vs. John McCutcheon; judgment of divorce granted plaintiff.

Kreikler vs. Kitter, executor; motion for further time to make and serve a case denied.

Bingham vs. Keach; motion for a new trial granted. (See memorandum.)

The Germania American Bank vs. Brennan, Sheriff; motion for leave to serve an amended answer granted.

Joseph Harris vs. Hannah Harris; judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Sherwood vs. Marshall; order settled.

Abraham vs. Davis; upon making an assignment of his property, the prisoner will be entitled to his discharge.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

TAXING CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATIONS.

The People ex rel. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company vs. The Commissioners of Taxes, &c.—In this and from other similar cases, in which the Sixth Avenue, Second Avenue, Bleecker Street, and Dry Dock Railroad Companies are the plaintiffs, proceedings were taken before this court by way of certiorari to review the proceedings of the Commissioners of Taxes in estimating the value of plaintiffs' capital stock, on which they were liable to taxation. The plaintiffs claim that the defendants in making their estimate failed to deduct the amount of the companies' indebtedness. Judge Ingraham, in delivering the opinion of the court, assented to by Judges Brady and Fancher, after laying down the rule that the indebtedness must be deducted, and a failure to do so, gives the court a right to review the Commissioner's action, discusses the proceedings in the present cases as follows: "In all of them the Commissioners fixed the value of the stock in the first instance at the par of the stock, making the amount in each case the nominal amount of the capital stock. On receiving objections from the several companies, they were called upon to furnish a new statement, in which an inquiry was answered as to the then value of the stock. The Commissioners thereupon adopted the value of the stock as returned by the officers of the companies under oath, and reduced the amounts accordingly. In no case was such valuation made any larger than was returned by the officers. Although it is apparent that in this valuation the whole amount of indebtedness was not allowed as deducted from the par value of the capital stock, yet there is every reason to suppose that the Commissioners governed themselves by the estimated value furnished by the companies. Such estimated value could only have been based upon an allowance of whatever diminution the debts caused in the value of the stock; and where it exceeded the difference between the capital and the debt, we must conclude that in the opinion of the officers of the companies, as well as of the Commissioners, the stock had an intrinsic value beyond that difference, which was properly estimated in fixing its real value. Thus, in one road the value of the stock was fixed by the officers at twenty per cent. The capital stock at par was $900,000. The valuation was reduced to that value, viz., twenty per cent. Here it is apparent a larger deduction was made than the indebtedness, which was $700,000. In another road, the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, the officers of the company returned the value of the stock at 128 per cent., and the Commissioners adopted the value so returned by them instead of the par value. In this case it is evident that the stock was valued at a rate much higher than its par value, and that such value was an estimate of its worth over and above any indebtedness of the company. We cannot adjudge upon these facts that such indebtedness did not enter into the valuation. If it did, then whether or not such valuation was excessive or beneath the real value, is not a question for review by us. If it were, the whole tax list could be brought by individuals before the court to have the valuation of their property reduced whenever they considered their property valued at too high a rate. Such valuation, as before stated, if made according to correct legal principles, becomes a question of fact with which the courts do not interfere." * * * Judgment rendered for the respondents and the writ quashed.

WESTERN BANKING AND PARTNERSHIP RIGHTS.

Benjamin G. Bloss vs. Sterne Chittenden, as Administrator.—This was an action to enforce against the defendant, as administrator of a former partner of plaintiff, payment of $3,000, which it was claimed the deceased in his life-time agreed to pay. The complaint was dismissed, and Judge Barrett, in delivering the opinion of the court, concurred in by Judges Ingraham and Brady, states the circumstances of the case as follows: "The facts are peculiar and must be stated somewhat fully in view of the double aspect in which it is sought to charge the defendant, to appreciate the conclusions at which we have arrived. In the year 1859, Bloss, the plaintiff, was a banker doing business at Beaver Dam, in the State of Wisconsin. At the same time Huntington, the defendant's testator, was also a banker doing business in the same State. Each controlled and, indeed, claimed the actual ownership of a bank—Bloss, the City Bank of Beaver Dam, and Huntington the Mercantile Bank of Lodi—while the two claimed the joint ownership of the Laborers' Bank. On the 7th of May, 1859, Bloss and Huntington formed a partnership in the banking business, Bloss contributing 'as stock' (so the articles read) the City Bank, Huntington contributing the Mercantile Bank, and the two contributing the Laborers' Bank. Some money was also contributed by each of the parties. These banks were formally incorporated under the Banking laws of the State of Wisconsin. That is, a certificate of incorporation was signed and acknowledged. But, although the stockholders are indicated upon the face of the certificate, yet no stock was ever, in fact, issued by either the Mercantile or Laborers' Bank, while all the stock of the City Bank was owned by Bloss. In fact, all the banks were absolutely controlled and managed by and treated as the private property of the persons signing the certificate, or their transferees. Thus it was practically the case of individuals putting on a corporate character to enable them to issue currency for their own private purposes. The partnership of Bloss & Huntington continued until 1861, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. During the existence of the partnership, the banks outwardly reserved their corporate individuality. Separate books were kept by each 'institution,' and their dealings as between themselves were recorded quite as though no partnership had existed. At the time of the dissolution the Mercantile Bank, as between itself and the City Bank, was nominally indebted to the latter in about the sum of $1,000. There was also a similar book-keeping indebtedness of about $2,000 on the part of the Laborers' Bank. Upon the dissolution, Bloss transferred to Huntington all his interest in the Mercantile and Laborers' Banks, and Huntington transferred to Bloss all his interest in the City Bank. An agreement was then executed reciting the fact that Huntington was then the owner of the Mercantile and Laborers' Banks, and that these banks were indebted to Bloss, then owner of the City Bank, in about the $1,000 and $2,000 respectively, 'as it doth appear on the books of said City Bank of Beaver Dam.' Following this recital was an agreement upon Bloss' part 'to hold' the debts thus admitted until the Mercantile and Laborers' Banks could conveniently pay them, upon condition of the payment of interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum; and Huntington pledged 'his honor to pay the said balance due as soon as it can possibly be done without distressing said banks.' Upon this agreement the plaintiff sues, and in his complaint he claims to recover upon two grounds: First, pleading the partnership—that the admitted indebtedness was the result of a final accounting between Bloss and Huntington, upon which the said balances of $1,000 and $2,000 were found to be due to Bloss by Huntington, and were thereupon assumed by the latter. Second, and quite independent of the partnership, that Bloss, by force of the recital in the agreement, became a creditor of the two banks to the extent of $3,000, and that Huntington, as their admitted owner, was liable to him as such creditor."

In deciding the case the second position is held clearly untenable, it appearing by plaintiff's own showing that the indebtedness arose out of partnership transactions; the first also, because it does not appear that the promise of Huntington to pay was made after a final accounting with his partner, balance struck, and express promise to pay. In every aspect of the case, the court says, defendant is entitled to judgment with costs.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

HOME.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade on Saturday adopted a resolution protesting against the repeal of the Bankrupt law, especially the involuntary clause.

The Government on Saturday seized the books of Messrs. Jordon, March & Co., a leading dry goods firm of Boston, for alleged frauds on the revenue.

Ed. Hayes, one of the most notorious desperadoes infesting the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has been arrested by the Sheriff of Clay County, Minnesota, on a warrant charging him with murder.

A party of twenty Mexicans and several white men, all armed, on Friday night entered the Town of Dingston, Fresno County, Cal., and robbed two stores of $1,000 in money and a large quantity of jewelry.

Hon. William S. Patten, a prominent citizen of Providence, R. I., died there on Saturday at the age of seventy-three.

Mrs. Lucy Tenney was murdered in her bed in Grafton, Me., on Dec. 24, by her husband, Moses Tenney, a blind pauper, eighty-eight years of age.

The man Osier, who was convicted at the last assizes in Pembroke, Canada, of outraging and murdering a Polish woman named Luevitgh, aged about eighty years, was hanged on Saturday.

President Grant has nominated Caleb Cushing to succeed Gen. Sickles as Minister to Spain.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday: Currency, $1,525,478; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,525,000; coin, $89,314,007; including coin certificates, $32,850,800; outstanding legal tenders, $377,191,602.

The Grand Duke Alexis has presented to the University of Michigan, located at Ann Arbor, thirty volumes of the history and educational interests of Russia.

Police Capt. William Holbrook, of the First Precinct of Stapleton, Staten Island, committed suicide on Saturday in his station-house.

Hon. Diedrich Willers, Secretary of State elect, has appointed Hon. George Franklin, of Ovid, his deputy.

By the caving in of the slope of the Burnside Colliery, at Shamokin, Penn., on Saturday afternoon, William Jones was killed, and two other miners were injured.

Lewis Coe, of the firm of Coe & Deyo, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died on Saturday night from an overdose of morphine.

LOCAL.

Gov. Dix has issued a proclamation for an election of a Member of Assembly for the Twenty-first Assembly District to fill the vacancy caused by the conviction of Henry W. Genet of felony.

Five thousand six hundred and forty-nine males and 1,703 females were supplied with lodgings at the various station-houses last week. The arrests by the Police during last week were 1,979.

Fire Marshal Sheldon reports eighteen fires for the week ending Saturday, involving a loss of $17,407; insurance, $105,600.

The total number of arrivals at Castle Garden last week were 1,696.

The newly-elected officers of the City Government whose terms of office begin on Jan. 1 are: Sheriff, Wm. C. Conner; County Clerk, William Walsh; Alderman, Edward Gidon; Justices, Supreme Court, Abraham R. Lawrence and Charles Donohue; Justices, Superior Court, Claudius L. Monell and Gilbert M. Speir; Justices of the Marine Court, David McAdam and Henry Alker; Coroners, Henry Woltman, Richard Croker, and Anthony Eickhoff.

There are thirty-six cases of small-pox in Newark, N. J. Among the new Police appointees of Newark are two colored men, the first ever appointed in the State of New-Jersey.

During a quarrel on Saturday between a drunken party of men and women at No. 217 West Twenty-eighth street, a boy named Patrick Donnelly, aged fifteen years, was killed. The parties have all been arrested.

Col. Emmons Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, was the recipient on Saturday night of some handsome pieces of plate, the gift of the regiment.

REFORM IN THE FRENCH CHURCH SERVICE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* notices that the Archbishop of Paris has ordered a reform in the Church service which is not without its political significance. Ever since the year 1735 the Gallican liturgy has been in force in the capital and many other parts of France, but Monsignor Guibert has directed that it shall be replaced by the Roman liturgy. According to M. Edmond About, the former was much more suited to the spirit of the age and to the country, a double merit which has led to its condemnation by many Ultramontane Bishops. It is supposed that Monsignor Guibert has simply obeyed orders from Rome in this matter. As for M. Edmond About, he regrets the condition of elderly priests suddenly called upon to break the habits of a life-time, and of religious booksellers who will be left with the old Gallican liturgies, missals, &c., on their hands. The Archbishop, be it remarked, has selected M. Mame, of Tours, and M. Le Clère, of Paris, to print the new liturgies, &c. M. Edmond About hints that it is not likely that these publishers should have been accorded this monopoly without a *quid pro quo.*

THE DUTCH IN ACHEEN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions that its reports from the Hague give particulars full enough to enable us to judge that the Dutch Government has taken pains to insure itself against a second failure in Acheen. The expedition which has sailed in two parts from Batavia carried 11,000 of the Dutch East India troops, including all the *élite* regiments described some time since by us, with 1,200 marines. The fleet consists altogether of nearly seventy vessels, counting transports, and twenty-four of these are powerful steamers. Gen. Van Swieten appears to have carried his head-quarters with the second convoy, and to have been preceded by his second in command, Lieut. Gen. Verspyck, the two divisions of the fleet having a rendezvous fixed off the Acheen coast. The reports made to Batavia by the reconnoitring vessels of the blockade squadron declare that the enemy has been busily entrenching all the probable points of debarkation; and this operation has been purposely undisturbed, it is stated, by the Dutch steamers, it being hoped that the troops may turn these works or the fleet overpower them, whereas similar impediments inland would be likely to give more serious trouble. Part of the care of Gen. Van Swieten has to be directed to the protection of the new ally of Holland, the Sultan of Edi, whose vicinity to their territory exposes him to the attacks of the Acheenese, and who has called for aid against his own subjects, whom he has apparently not been able to convince of the advantages of the protectorate he has invoked.

AN UNSUPPLIED WANT.

A fame, passing the fame of MacAdam no doubt awaits the inventor of a perfect paving. London, for a brief period, pleased with the new asphalt, is now teeming with indignation meetings at it, and all the great "horsey" authorities appear to be raising their voices in its denunciation. The last files announce that Mr. Colem, the experienced Secretary of the Cruelties to Animals Society, Mr. Church, who has long been manager of the London General Omnibus Company, and many leading "Vets," attended a recent meeting, and were all loud in condemnation. One eminent "Vet" said that he had, under his care, many once splendid horses, now permanently injured by it. This will probably result in a return to the time-honored MacAdam, which really does very well in the damp climate of London, whereas here the greatest objection to it is dust; yet, even here that might, in a great measure, be surmounted by watering the streets frequently from hydrants placed at every 300 yards, say. Our stone pavements are terribly wearing both to vehicles and horses.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts at the Treasury yesterday: From taxes 1873 and interest, $40,806 34; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $3,448 17; collection of assessments and interest, $2,148 28; market rents and fees, $27; water rents, $1,398 64; permits to tap water pipes, $84 50; licenses, Mayor's office, $53 50; Bureau of Permits, Mayor's office, $407; fees and fines, District Courts, $38 50; total, $48,411 93.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 27.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$27,000	U.S. C.5s,'81	111⅞	100	Lake Shore...b3.	76⅜
15,000	U. S. Cur. 6s	113½	200	do	76¼
20,000	Can. So. 1st	58¼	200	do	76⅛
10,000	do	58	700	do	76
200	Cons. Coal	50¾	100	do.....b3.	76¼
200	North-western	55¾	400	do	75⅞
200	do	55⅝	2100	do	76
100	do	55½	100	do.....b3.	76
200	do	55⅝	900	do	75⅞
200	do	55½	400	do	76
400	West. Union..b3.	72¾	100	Panama	107¼
600	do	72⅝	100	do	106
200	do.....b3.	72⅞	20	Pittsburg	85
2000	do	72½	100	Union Pacific.b3.	30½
300	do	72⅝	100	do	30⅜
100	do.....c.	72½	200	do	30⅛
1200	do.....s3.	72½	100	do.....c.	30⅛
200	do	72⅝	100	do.....b3.	30¼
200	do.....b3.	72¾	1600	do	30⅜
200	do.....s10.	72⅝	100	do.....b3.	30⅛
700	do.....s3.	72½	200	do.....s3.	30⅛
100	do	72⅝	100	do.....b3.	30¼
300	do	72½	2400	do	30¼
100	do.....b3.	72½	300	do.....s3.	30¼
1200	do	72⅜	200	do.....s3.	30⅛
100	do.....s3.	72⅜	1000	do	30⅛
100	do	72¼	100	Rock Island	99¾
200	do.....b3.	72½	400	St. Paul	41
100	do	72½	200	do	41⅛
100	Pacific Mail	38⅜	50	do	41
600	do	38¼	400	St. Paul Pref.	65
200	do	38⅛	100	do.....b3.	65
700	do	38¼	200	Toledo & Wab.	49½
100	do.....b3.	38⅜	200	do	49⅜
200	do	38⅜	100	do	49¼
200	do	38½	160	do	49½
100	do	38¼	100	do	49⅝
300	do	38⅜	200	do.....s3.	49½
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	98⅛	100	do.....b3.	49½
100	do.....b3.	98⅛	100	do	49⅜
400	do	98	200	Del., L. & West.	103¾
200	do	97⅞	400	N. J. Southern	8½
1000	do	98	100	Han. & St. J..b3.	27
300	do.....b3.	98	700	Ohio & Miss.	30¼
100	do.....b3.	98⅛	300	do	30⅛
50	do	97¾	100	do.....b3.	30¼
310	do	97⅞	300	C., C. & I. C...s3.	27⅜
400	do	98	400	do	27¼
100	do.....b3.	98⅛	200	do	27
400	do	97⅞	300	do	27⅛
400	do	97¾	100	do.....s3.	27
100	do.....b3.	97¾			

MONDAY, Dec. 29—A. M.

We have prepared, with as much precision as the announcements thus far made of the New-Year Dividends will allow, the following table of the Half-Yearly and Quarterly Dividends to be paid after Jan. 1. We hope to revise and enlarge the list for republication before the close of the week.

The falling off in the New Year, from the last July Dividends, will prove less serious than apprehended a few weeks ago. As all the Railroad Dividends have not yet been advertised, it is too early to know the number of defaults or extensions on Mortgage Interest, but we believe that nearly all the Roads that paid in July will make provision for their January Interest.

Among the July Dividends that do *not* appear in our present list, are the Lake Shore Stock, Central National Bank Stock, and Union Trust. The reduced Dividends are the Illinois Central from 5 ₱ cent. to 4 ₱ cent., and the Fourth National Bank from 5 ₱ cent. to 4 ₱ cent.

NEW YEAR, 1874, HALF-YEARLY DIVIDENDS.

	Capital.	Rate.	Interest.
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, '81	$283,681,350	3	$8,510,440
U. S. 6 ₱ cent. 5-20s	550,761,300	3	16,522,839
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, '74	20,000,000	2½	500,000
Loans to Pacific Rds.	64,623,512	3	1,938,705
N. Y. Bounty Loan	16,837,200	3½	591,052
N.Y. Canal Debt, &c.	12,546,000	*1¼@1½	172,856
Penn. Debt, Aug. 1	18,118,000	2½@3	543,558
Massachusetts Debt	17,968,000	2½@3	494,120
Connecticut Debt	5,769,300	3	173,079
Maine Debt	6,616,000	3	198,480
New-Hampshire Debt	2,400,000	3	72,000
Michigan Debt	1,801,000	3	54,030
Illinois Debt	2,133,000	3	64,000
Ohio Debt	8,647,000	3	259,410
Texas Debt	1,057,000	3½@5	42,280
Maryland Debt	5,883,000	*1¼@1½	80,890
Missouri Debt	17,669,000	3	530,000
Vermont Debt	822,000	3	24,660
Kansas Debt	1,236,000	3½	43,260
California Debt	4,390,000	3½	153,650
New-Jersey Debt	1,646,000	3	49,380
Delaware Debt	525,000	3	15,750
Rhode Island Debt	2,770,000	3	83,100
Brooklyn City	35,271,000	3@3½	1,175,790
Baltimore	9,963,400	*1¼	124,567
Baltimore	2,992,000	3	89,760
Boston	28,977,000	2½@3	750,000
Jersey City	6,962,000	3@3½	240,000
Chicago	19,903,000	3@3½	490,000
Philadelphia	47,075,000	3	1,412,250
Providence	3,400,000	2½@3	95,000
N. Y. City Savings	169,886,000	3	5,096,580
B'klyn City Savings	46,425,000	3	1,392,750
Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	4	400,000
Fourth National	5,000,000	4	200,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	5	200,000
America	3,000,000	5	150,000
Merchants'	3,000,000	4	120,000
New-York	3,000,000	5	150,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	5	100,000
North America	1,000,000	4	40,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	5	50,000
Park	2,000,000	6	120,000
Phenix	1,800,000	3½	63,000
Third National	1,000,000	4	40,000
Importers'	1,500,000	7	105,000
Leather	600,000	6	36,000
Marine	400,000	6	24,000
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	3	37,050
East River	350,000	4	14,000
Citizens'	400,000	5	20,000
Ninth National	1,000,000	4	40,000
Broadway	1,000,000	12	120,000
Butchers' and Drov's.	800,000	5	40,000
Chatham	450,000	5	22,500
Fifth National	150,000	*3½	5,250
First National	500,000	*5	25,000
People's	412,500	5	20,625
Grocers'	300,000	5	15,000
Metropolis	500,000	4	20,000
North River	400,000	3½	14,000
Oriental	300,000	6	18,000
Eleventh Ward	200,000	3½	7,000
West-side	200,000	4	8,000
Builders'	100,000	5	5,000
N. Y. Exchange	500,000	3½	17,500
Irving	500,000	5	25,000
Hanover	1,000,000	4	40,000
Market	1,000,000	5	50,000
Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	6	60,000
Tenth National	1,000,000	2½	25,000
Second National	300,000	5	15,000
Guaranty and Indem.	2,000,000	5	100,000
Farmers' Trust	2,000,000	*3	60,000
United States Trust	2,000,000	5	100,000
Panama Company	7,000,000	*3	210,000
Erie Preferred Stock	8,550,000	3½	299,250
Ill. Central, Feb. 1	25,000,000	4	1,000,000
Lake Shore Bonds	25,000,000	3½	875,000
Reading Stock	32,000,000	5	1,600,000
Reading Bonds	25,000,000	3	750,000
Fort Wayne	19,714,285	*1¾	714,525
Cleve. and Pittsburg	11,150,000	*1¾	199,512
United Jersey Roads	18,990,600	*2½	474,765
Cen. Pac. & branches	38,120,000	3	1,143,600
Union Pacific	27,237,000	3	817,110
Rock Island Bonds	9,000,000	3½	315,000
N. Y., N. H. and H.	12,500,000	5	625,000
Harlem Stock	12,000,000	4	480,000
Delaware and Lack	19,104,100	5	955,205
Del. & L. leased lines	24,231,000	3@4	823,729
At. & Gt. West. Mort.	9,000,000	3½	315,000
Del. & Hud. Bonds	8,500,000	3½	297,500
Del. & H. leased lines	10,280,000	3½@4	389,800
M.K.Jesup&Co.RRB.	5,400,000	3½	189,000
Drex., M. & Co. RRB.	12,500,000	3½	437,500
Balt. & Ohio Bonds	8,300,000	3	249,000

* Quarterly.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 27, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Increase in Loans	$902,600
Increase in Specie	1,526,400
Increase in other Legal Tenders	96,300
Increase in Deposits	1,035,600
Increase in Circulation	30,700

	Dec. 28, '72.	Dec. 20, '73.	Dec. 27, '73.
National Capital	$71,285,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	16,734,200	17,266,300	17,266,300
Total	$88,019,200	$86,501,300	$86,501,300
Loans	274,572,400	256,382,500	257,735,100
Gold & Gold Notes	17,251,800	22,149,600	23,676,000
Other Legal Tenders	41,119,600	44,086,200	44,182,500
Deposits	198,529,600	194,244,500	195,280,100
Circulation	27,573,000	27,209,300	27,240,000

The proportion of Greenbacks to Deposits on the present Bank return is 22⅝ ₱ cent. The proportion of Greenbacks and Gold Notes to Deposits and Circulation is 30¼ ₱ cent. The Treasury at Washington added to the total of Greenbacks in active employment $1,100,000, placing the present total at $377,100,000. The gain to the New-York Banks, in Greenbacks, is inconsiderable, owing to demands for Currency to go to the Southern Cotton markets.

The rates for Money are comfortably cheap to the Stock Brokers, 7 ₱ cent., and there is a demand for strictly prime Merchant paper, outside of Bank, at 7 to 12 ₱ cent. The increase of Loans at Bank is not large, and the daily clearings of Checks, &c., are rather less than through the previous week. Many of the Banks have so far profited by the lessons of the panic as to moderate their certifications of Checks, but others have essayed to increase their accounts with the Brokers by promising liberal facilities in the way of certification.

The price of Gold, after falling to 109⅜ ₱ cent., returned to 110⅜@110½, as at the close of the previous week. The rates of Exchange, after falling to 108 ₱ cent., returned to 108¾ ₱ cent. After Wednesday of the present week, the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges will change the system of dealing in Sterling Exchange, conformably with the Act of Congress and the regulation of the Treasury Department, and will buy and sell Bills drawn on England, at the value current at the time of the £ sterling in Gold *as in Dollars and Cents.* Mr. C. H. Clayton, stationer, No. 168 Pearl street, has favored us with a volume of tables to facilitate business in Exchange under the new arrangement, the tables embracing all the calculations to the last fraction, from 4 dollars 40 cents to the £ sterling, (the equivalent of about 9.60 ₱ cent. *discount* on the now settled Mint value of 4 dollars 86 cents 6½ mills,) to 6 dollars the £ sterling, which would be equal to about 23¼ ₱ cent. *per annum* on the Mint value. We hope to examine more thoroughly this new and timely volume before the New Year, and to give the compiler proper credit for his labor and success.

The general trade of the week, embraced in five working days, was fair for the season, in the sales of Merchandise, although the Holiday shopping trade was less in value than last Christmas. The Export movement continues active here, and especially large from the Southern Cotton ports.

The import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $3,919,882, as compared with $4,575,759 same week last year. The exports of domestic produce are $5,548,847, as against $4,734,000 last year. The exports of Gold and Silver, $448,081, as against $1,980,324 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $1,161,495, comparing with $1,246,000 same week last December.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Merchandise since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows—the figures being official (monthly) to the close of November, and since semi-official (weekly) from the Custom-house:

January	$37,689,752	September	$29,772,733
February	38,726,584	October	27,273,914
March	42,625,933	November	20,784,951
April	36,597,173	Dec. 6	5,093,110
May	34,119,370	Dec. 13	4,519,164
June	28,097,485	Dec. 20	5,008,951
July	31,429,169	Dec. 27	3,919,882
August	32,032,900		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$378,287,062
Total 1872 to date			422,139,524
Decrease since Jan. 1			$43,852,462

The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

January	$20,050,350	September	$25,799,042
February	21,130,002	October	31,246,838
April	25,610,719	November	28,495,882
May	26,253,028	Dec. 3	5,493,950
June	24,443,326	Dec. 10	5,170,064
July	25,621,503	Dec. 17	5,375,915
August	24,343,509	Dec. 24	5,348,847
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$296,583,431
Total 1872 to date			234,807,959
Increase since Jan. 1			$61,775,472
Gold, Dec. 27, 1873			110⅜ ₱ cent.
Gold, Dec. 28, 1872			112 ₱ cent.

The export of specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the port of New-York, is as follows:

January	$7,127,989	September	$1,502,625
February	3,670,444	October	2,107,447
March	3,850,432	November	2,545,842
April	3,850,810	Dec. 6	517,467
May	2,943,383	Dec. 13	713,266
June	6,553,996	Dec. 20	415,941
July	10,032,643	Dec. 27	448,081
August	2,198,549		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$48,307,085
Total 1872 to date			71,909,037
Decrease since Jan. 1			$23,601,952

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$11,037,400	January	$16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,700,206
March	12,237,366	March	1,918,101
April	10,063,200	April	4,272,796
May	9,321,801	May	6,798,793
June	7,915,012	June	4,575,185
July	10,439,462	July	9,931,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,140,322	October	3,237,334
November	5,358,287	November	3,707,511
Dec. 6	1,386,400	Dec. 6	329,765
Dec. 13	1,712,900	Dec. 13	389,000
Dec. 20	1,589,310	Dec. 20	215,000
Dec. 27	1,161,495	Dec. 27	320,000
Total, 1873	$119,112,450	Total, 1873	*$63,321,175
Total, 1872	143,353,313	Total, 1872	*80,421,194

*Including prepayments of January, 1873, Gold Interest. The prepayments of January, 1874, Gold Interest will commence, by official notice, *this morning.*

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD THE WEEK.

		Dec. 28, '72.
American Gold	110½@109⅜@110⅜	112
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	114@115½	113
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	118¾@118½	117⅜
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	111½@111½	112
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	96@96	102¾
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	84¾@85	91
New-York Central	95⅝@98¾@97⅞	98⅞
Rock Island	98¼@99⅝	111⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛@30¼	48½
St. Paul Common	40¼@41¼	54
St. Paul Preferred	62½@64¾	77½
Toledo and Wabash	50⅝@48½@49½	74⅞
Union Pacific	30⅜@29¼@30¼	37⅛
Erie	44½@44½	62¼
Western Telegraph	73⅛@70¾@72⅝	80⅞
Pacific Mail	37½@39¼@38½	74⅞
Lake Shore	75½@76	95¾
North-west Common	55¾@53¾@55¾	81
Harlem	120¾@119½	115½
North-west Preferred	68¾@69½	88½

Before the Christmas adjournment of the Stock Exchange the Share speculation was comparatively weak; but on Friday and Saturday the turn was generally upward, and the market seemed to anticipate the "better time" usually looked for during the Holidays after the New Year. The improved prices began with the Dividend-paying roads, like Delaware and Lackawanna, New-York Central, Panama and Rock Island, and then took a wider range among the Telegraph, Pacific Mail and Western Road Stocks. The quotations left off on Saturday as in our table above, but with something less buoyancy than was reflected earlier in the day.

The Public Funds of the United States were in demand at pretty full rates, and the inquiry for and business in the Railroad Mortgages show a decided improvement.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1874.

Central Pacific Railroad Co., of California	$25,885,000
Western Pacific Railroad Co., of California	2,735,000
California and Oregon Railroad Company	6,000,000

The coupons on the above First Mortgage Bonds will be paid in gold, at the office of Fisk & Hatch, on and after Jan. 2. C. P. HUNTINGTON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873. Vice President.

☞ THE ANNAPOLIS AND ELK RIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons of these bonds, due 1st January, 1874, will be paid after that date at the office of
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Wool, bales	220
Bees-wax, pks	1	Leather, sides	2,829
Dried Fruit, pks	56	Tallow, pks	584
Eggs, bbls	250	Grease, pks	194
Cotton, bales	2,953	Stearine, pks	62
Flour, bbls	16,866	Oil-cake, pks	1,705
Meal, bbls	100	Beef, pks	258
Meal, bags	500	Pork, pks	2,087
Wheat, bushels	127,120	Cut-meats, pks	8,522
Corn, bushels	28,400	Lard, tcs	2,855
Oats, bushels	31,075	Butter, pks	4,880
Malt, bushels	360	Cheese, pks	3,550
Barley, bushels	15,600	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,836
Grass-seed, bags	531	Pea-nuts, bags	206
Beans, bbls	121	Starch, pks	1,300
Hops, bales	40	Tobacco, hhds	93
Hides, No.	1,318	Tobacco, pks	288
Hides, bbls	89	Whisky, bbls	907

ASHES—Quiet, within the range of $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.; Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand and quoted firm on the basis of 29c.@31½c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice.

CANDLES—Have been less sought after, yet quoted steady.

COAL—Trade has been quite dull since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted about steady at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, $10@$12; Anthracite, from yard, $5 50@$6 50, ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been very quiet, yet held with a fair show of confidence, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13c.@15c.; Para and Grenada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The Cotton Exchange remained closed through the day. The dealings in a private way were moderate, wholly for early delivery, with prices quoted a fraction higher, though not sufficiently settled to justify changes in the last official figures, which, however, are now under asking rates. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,953 bales, including 2,639 bales from Norfolk, 19 bales from Baltimore, and 295 bales per railroad.... The week's exports hence have been 13,834 bales.... The week's receipts at all the shipping ports were 215,594 bales, against 200,139 bales the preceding week; and thus far this season 1,763,587 bales, against 1,626,323 bales same time last season.

Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14½	14¾	14¾
Strict good Ordinary	14 13-16	14 15-16	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

COFFEE—Quiet, but stiffly held.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Have been held with firmness, though trade, as a rule, has been without animation.

EGGS—Have been rather quiet, within the range of from 27c.@33c. for ordinary to extra choice stock, the main call having been for fresh stock available at 28c.@30c. Limed inactive at 20c.@22c. ₱ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted steady, though without notable activity.

FISH—A moderate demand has been noted for the leading kinds, since our last, with dry Cod quoted steady at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $14@$26; No. 2 at $12@$16; No. 3 at $10 50@$11 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@26c. for Scale, and 16c.@18c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been quite dull since our last, and prices have been quoted rather easier. The export inquiry has been limited. The sales reported since our last have been 9,250 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 50@$5; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 40@6 85, mainly at $6 75; very good to very fancy do. at $6 85@$8; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 35@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl.; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.... Southern Flour steady but quiet; sales, 625 bbls.... Of Rye Flour 400 bbls. sold, and of Corn-meal 530 bbls., at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—A very extensive movement has been reported in Layer Raisins, embracing about 25,000 to 30,000 bxs., closing at $2 45 ₱ box. Trade has been otherwise dull, and prices have been rather less firm. Sales, 500 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins on private terms, quoted at $2 50@$2 65; 75 bbls. Currants, on the basis of 6½c., and 20 cks. Turkey Prunes on private terms, quoted at 12c.@12½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more active, opening 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, but closing much more firmly, especially for boat-loads. The export demand has been more animated. Winter Wheat quiet and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 156,000 bushels at $1 58@$1 60 for fair to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 60 for prime boat-loads; $1 54@$1 57 for fair ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, car and boat loads; $1 56@$1 58 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 61½@$1 62 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 58 for fair No. 1 Chicago do.; $1 62 for White Spring; $1 50@$1 59 for ungraded Spring, car stock; and $1 64 for Red Western (Winter). For forward delivery a livelier inquiry has been noted, but the bids have not been satisfactory and business has been restricted. Sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, January delivery, at $1 57, and 32,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee do., deliverable at Philadelphia in January, at $1 54 ₱ bushel, with freight on the latter to Liverpool at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter.... Corn has been in more urgent request, in good part for export, at a further advance, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 134,000 bushels at 82½c.@83½c., chiefly at 83c.@83¼c. for old Mixed Western, in store, closing with 83¼c. bid for strictly prime; 83¾c.@85c. for do. do., afloat, mainly at 83¾c.@84c.; 76c.@82½c. for new Mixed and Yellow Western, the inside price for damp, and 87½c. for old White do., afloat.... Rye and Malt unchanged.... Of Barley, 3,500 bushels four and six rowed State were reported sold at $1 55@$1 58; 2,000 bushels two-rowed do. at $1 50, and 1,000 bushels Canada West at $1 70, ₱ bushel; market steady.... Oats have been moderately inquired for at rather steadier rates; sales, 44,500 bushels at 56c.@58c. for Mixed Western, 57c.@59c. for White do., afloat, and 58½c. for do., in store.... Feed in demand at $22@$26 ₱ ton.... The week's exports, hence, for European ports included 23,646 bbls. Flour, 669,780 bushels Wheat, 252,396 bushels Corn, and 7,174 bushels Rye.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited demand since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted nominally at 11c.@11½c.; Bagging at 9½c.; Domestic Cloth at 11¾c.@12c. Sales, 200 rolls Domestic Cloth at 12c.

HEMP—Manila has been more active, but less firm; sales, 3,100 bales, including 1,400 bales by the Templar and 900 bales by the Formosa at 9½c., and 800 bales by the F. C. Clarke at 9⅜c., gold, all 90 days. The market has been otherwise comparatively dull since our last, yet prices have been without material alteration. Sales, 500 bales Jute Butts at 2 7-16c., currency, ₱ lb. American quoted at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9⅛c.@9½c.; Sisal, 7⅞c.@8c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 7-16c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been reported in liberal supply, and quoted heavy, on a restricted business. Dealers quote by the ten tons: Prime Bale Hay, $26@$28; good Bale Hay, $23@25; good shipping, $20; Common shipping, $15; Long Rye Straw, $15@$16; Short Rye Straw, $12; Oat Straw, $15, ₱ ton.

HIDES—Hides have been in moderately active demand at full prices. The week's receipts have been 35,807 Hides; sales, 39,545 Hides and 27 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 24 lbs., at 30½c., currency, 60 days, selected; 770 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., at 27¼c., gold, 30 days, selected; 1,335 Dry Corrientes, &c., 22½ lbs., at 25c., gold, 4 months, selected; 2,246 Dry Montevideo, 20 to 23 lbs., part at 27c., gold, 60 days, selected; 930 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 21½ lbs., at 23½c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, in Boston, 19½ to 20 lbs., at 23c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande Kips, in Boston, 12 lbs., at 27½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 470 Dry California Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 2,030 Dry Mexican, 21½ to 26 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Dry San Antonio, 23 lbs., at 23½c., currency, 60 days, selected; 5,745 Dry Galveston, 22 to 23 lbs., at 23c., currency, cash, selected; 3,000 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 2,030 Wet-salted Texas and New Orleans, 45 to 65 Y on private terms; 1,900 Wet-salted Southern and Country, 40 to 50 lbs., on private terms; 3,740 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., on private terms, and 27 bales Calcutta Dead Green, 14 lbs., on private terms. Stock, 53,450 Hides and 434 bales do., against 96,300 Hides and 869 bales do. same time last year. Sales reported to-day included 1,382 Dry Mexican, 700 Wet-salted Texas, 500 Wet-salted Southern, 392 Green-salted Country, and 500 Matamoros Kips on private terms.

HOPS—There has been a very moderate movement noted since our last, on the previous basis as to prices. We now quote: New-Yorks, 1873, 25c.@40c.; Western, 1873, 25c.@35c.; Eastern, 1873, 25c.@35c.; Yearlings, 1872, 15c.@28c.; Old Olds, 1870, 1869, and 1868, 5c.@15c.; Genuine Bavarians, 1873, 35c.@46c.; Patent Bavarians, 1873, 25c.@35c.; English, 1873, 23c.@37½c.; Belgians, 1873, 20c.@30c.; California, 1873, 40c.@45c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of domestic have been 482 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 12,190 bales, against 15,835 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 250 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 9,819 bales, against 8,938 bales same time in 1872. Mr. Wells remarks: "With a considerable falling off in the receipts, no further decline is anticipated for the present; on the other hand many are anticipating a better market after the new year, and there is no disposition on the part of such holders to force sales. The total imports for the season now only exceed that of the corresponding season of last year by a little over 800 bales. During the month of January last year over 10,000 bales of Foreign Hops arrived at this port, and yet the market was active, and 50c. was readily realized for good American Hops, while now the best price obtainable is 40c., with an extremely slow demand."

LEATHER—The demand has been good for desirable kinds of stock, which have been held with more confidence. The poorer grades, though tame, have been quoted steady.

METALS—Copper has been more active at firmer prices; sales, 150,000 lbs. Lake at 24¾c.@25c., and 2,000,000 lbs. for delivery from January to April, inclusive, at 25c. ₱ lb.... Iron has been very dull, yet quoted essentially unchanged. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $40@$41; Glengarnock, $42@$43; Coltness, $45@$46; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $34@$35; No. 2 do. at $31 50@$32; Gray Forge, $26@$30; English Rails, at $60, gold; American Rails, at works, $65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap, $38 50.... Pig-lead has been lightly dealt in, with foreign quoted at 6⅜c.@6⅞c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6⅛c., gold; Bar, 9½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10½c. Spelter has been inactive at 7⅛c., gold, for foreign, and 8c.@11c. for domestic.... Pig-tin has been in fair request, with Straits at 28¼c.@28½c., gold; English at 26¼c.@26½c., and Banca at 32½c.@33c., gold. Sales, 2,500 slabs Straits, to arrive and here, at 28c.@28¼c.; and 100 slabs Malacca at 28¼c., gold. Tin Plates have been moderately sought after at rather steadier prices; sales, 250 bxs. Coke at $8 87½, and 1,500 bxs. Charcoal Terne on private terms. Charcoal Plates quoted at $10 25@$10 50; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$10; Coke, $8 25@$9; Coke Terne, $8 75@$8 50, gold, ₱ box.... Zinc inactive and nominal.

MOLASSES—Quiet at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Quite dull, with Strained Resin quoted at $2 50@$2 55 ₱ 280 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine at 40½c.@41c. ₱ gallon. Deliveries, 1,153 bbls. Resin, 350 bbls. Tar, and 32 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. Stock, 75,176 bbls. Resin, 2,254 bbls. Tar, and 5,250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderate request at steady rates. The week's receipts have been 3,226 pks.; exports to European ports, 22,409 pks. Western quoted $39@$39 50, currency, ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very quiet on the basis of 5⅛c., in bulk.... Refined has been more sought after, chiefly for forward delivery, at about previous prices; quoted, for prompt delivery, at 13⅛c.@13⅜c. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bbls., deliverable between Feb. 1 and Feb. 5, at 13⅛c.; 1,500 bbls., deliverable to vessel by Feb. 10, at 14c.; 3,000 bbls., by March 5, at 14c., and 5,000 bbls., May options, at 15c.... Refined, at Philadelphia, dull at 13⅛c.@13¼c. Case Oil and Naphtha unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very tame since our last, with sales reported of only small lots of New Western Mess at $16 25 for inspected and $16 for uninspected; Western Prime Mess at $14@$14 25; and Extra Prime at $13 for uninspected.... Western Mess, for forward delivery, quoted nominal at $16 25 ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs quiet and quoted lower, with City at 6¼c.@7¼c., and Western at 6⅜c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.... Cut Meats steady, but inactive.... Bacon in moderate demand at somewhat irregular prices. Sales for early delivery, 250 bxs. City Long Clear at 7⅝c.@7⅜c.; 200 bxs. Short Clear, 7⅞c. Also, 250 bxs. Short Clear, February, option, at 8c.; and 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December and January, at 7⅝c.... Lard has been moderately active at about previous prices. Sales for early delivery 950 tcs. Western Steam, fair to prime, at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; 130 tcs. City do., at 8⅜c., quoted at 8⅜c.@8½c., and 75 tcs. No. 1 City at 8c. And for forward delivery 500 tcs. Western Steam, January option, at 8¾c.; 4,750 tcs. do., March, at 9⅛c., and 250 tcs. do., April, at 9⅛c.... Of Beef, 175 bbls. sold; and of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. at steady rates.... Butter and Cheese quoted as in our last.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 4,655 pks. Pork, 2,198 pks. Beef, 22,973 bxs. Bacon, 11,934 pks. Lard, 14,958 bxs. Cheese, and 120 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been moderately sought after, with Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 50 for fair to choice; Patna and Rangoon at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2 10@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet, with Crude quoted at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been quite moderately sought after, and quoted steady at from 9½c.@9¾c. from prime to choice, ₱ lb. Timothy has been slow of sale at $3 25@3 50, and Rough Flax at $1 90@$2 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed quiet, yet firm, at $2 40@$2 42½, gold, ₱ 56 lbs.

SOAP—Has been in demand and quoted steady. Castile at 9c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c.; and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been more inquired for, with Mace quoted at $1 28@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 24½c.@25c.; Cloves at 34½c.@35c.; East India Pepper at 21¾c.@22c.; White Pepper at 31½c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11½c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., gold.

SKINS—Deer have been steady, but quiet; receipts, 42 bales Para, 4 bales Curaçao, and 4 bales New-Orleans; sales, 3,000 lbs. Para on private terms. Goat in fair request at unchanged rates; receipts, 108 bales Curaçao, 38 bales Savanilla, 71 bales New-Orleans, and 2 bales Galveston; sales, 77 bales Buenos Ayres, 67 bales Payta, and 50 bales Mexican on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw firm as last quoted, on a fair demand; sales, 1,810 hhds. good fair to good refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; 200 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 5-16c.; 393 bxs. do. at 8 9-16c., and 1,420 bxs. Clayed at 6⅞c.@7⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher and in good request.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm and in good request; sales, 140,000 lbs. good to strictly prime at 7½c.@7¾c.... Of Stearine, 25 hhds. prime City sold at 8¼c., and 168 tcs. Western stock at 8c.@8 11-16c. ₱ lb.... And of Grease, 50 tcs. Yellow at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.... The week's exports hence of Tallow were 850 pks.

WHISKY—Quoted a shade firmer on a moderate business; 200 bbls. sold, in lots, at 97½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A rather livelier business has been reported in the way of berth Freights at full previous quotations, the demand having been mostly for Grain room, by steam, for Liverpool. In the chartering line business has been rather dull. Vessels for the Grain trade have been most sought after; rates quoted firm.... For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. ₱ bbl., and, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 72,000 bushels Grain at 12¼d.@12½d. ₱ bushel, 650 bxs. Bacon, part at 60s., 150 bbls. Apples, 6,000 Staves, and 650 bags Oil-cake on private terms. Also a British ship, 1,096 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 67s. 6d.... For London, by steam, 150 tcs. Beef at 10s. ₱ tierce; 200 bxs. Bacon at 60s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 50 tcs. Beef at 10s. ₱ tierce; 100 bbls. Apples, 150 bags Clover-seed, and 10,000 Staves on private terms.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 614 tons, hence with about 4,000 quarters Grain (one-third in bags) at 8s. 3d., or, if to Liverpool direct, at 8s.; another, 385 tons, hence with about 2,000 quarters do., at 8s. 3d.; or, if direct, at 8s.; or, if with privilege of the west coast of Ireland, at 8s. 9d.; and a bark, with 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 8s. ₱ quarter.... For Havre, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton, on private terms.... For Antwerp, by sail, 650 tcs. Lard, part at 46s. ₱ ton.... For Bremen, by sail, 150 tons Provisions, at 42s. 6d., and 200 hhds. and 100 cases Tobacco, on private terms; and, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton at 1⅛c. ₱ lb.; 8,300 bushels Rye at 14d. ₱ bushel; 275 bxs. Bacon at 70s.; 100 bags Clover-seed on private terms; 650 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 50s. for hhds.; and 1,175 pks. Merchandise at full market rates.... For Barbados, a schooner, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at 45c. ₱ bbl.... For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, with general cargo, on the basis of 50c. ₱ bbl.... For Cienfuegos and back, north of Hatteras, a schooner, at 40c.; another, out and back to Philadelphia, at 47½c. and $4 37½.... For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, at $6 25 and $4.... For New-York, a schooner, with lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The tone of the Wool market is firm and buoyant, and the recent advance in prices is not only fully sustained, but rates have a decidedly upward tendency, with small stocks in the interior and on the sea-board, with very little foreign on the way, and no margin for shipment except at a further advance on this side. Holders are very confident that prices will be sustained for the next four months. The principal transactions of the week have been in Double Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 55c.; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 48½c.@53c., and good lines of Superfine and Extra Pulled at 50c.@55c. ₱ lb. Some of the principal holders of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces are not disposed to accept less than 55c.@57½c. for straight lots of Extra, and 60c. for Double Extra. Pulled Wools are scarce, and good Superfines are now difficult to find at 50c. ₱ lb. The sales of the week amount to 846,750 lbs. of Domestic. Sales have been made of Ohio and Pennsylvania No. 2 Double Extra at 50c.@55c.; Wisconsin and Michigan at 49½c.@53c.; Western and Wisconsin at 42c.@51c.; Unwashed and Unmerchantable at 30c.@41c.; Oregon at 35c.@40c.; Combing, 53c.@57½c.; Scoured, 42½c.@90c.; Noils, 36c.@50c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 37c.@55c.; Spring California, 28c.@37c.; Fall California, 15c.@28½c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 16; No. 2 Spring, $1 13¼, cash; $1 13⅞ January; $1 17½ February; No. 3 Spring, $1 10; rejected, $1 03. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 53c., spot; 53¾c. January; 54¾c. February; Rejected—Old, 50c.; new, 45c.@46c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 37½c., spot; 37¾c. January; 38¾c. February. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 2, 77c.@78c. Barley quiet and weak for No. 2 Fall; No. 3 Spring—Demand fair and market firm at $1 07½@$1 09. Pork steady at $13 75, cash; $14 37½, February. Lard steady; 7⅞c., spot or January; $8 60 ₱ tierce, February. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 5c.@5½c.; Short Rib Middles, 6⅝c.@6⅞c.; Short Clear Middles, 7c.; all loose and for cash; ¼c. higher for February. Green Meats steady; Shoulders, 4⅞c.@5c.; Short Rib Middles, 6⅝c.; Hams, 8¼c. for 16 lbs. average. Dressed Hogs in good demand at $5 90@$6. Whisky in fair demand, but lower, at 93c.@93½c. Receipts—18,000 bbls. Flour, 277,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 150,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; low and medium grades of Fall still scarce and wanted. Wheat in fair demand and firm; inspected lots higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 20; choice Minnesota Spring, $1 30; No. 3 Fall, $1 37½@$1 38; sample lots unchanged. Corn inactive; new Mixed, 52½c. on the east side on the track; No. 2 Mixed, 57c., February. Oats opened higher at 41c. for No. 2; closed, lower at 40c. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged. Whisky steady at 95c. Provisions—All Hog products held very firmly, and but little disposition to operate on either side; higher prices only can buy round lots. Pork—Small lots, $14 50. Dry-salted Meats—Only order trade; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c., packed. Bacon—None out of smoke. Green Meats—No sales. Lard held at 8¼c., with some sales. Hams, 8c. Live Hogs firmer at $4 50@$5 10; bulk sales to packers at $4 80@$5. Cattle firm; medium to prime Steers, $4@$5; choice, $5 50@$5 75. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—Flour in good demand; Family, $7 20@$7 25. Wheat firm and scarce at $1 48@$1 52. Corn firm at 57c.@60c. Rye firm at 93c.@95c. Oats firm at 43c.@50c. Barley firm at $1 35@$1 50. Butter in fair demand and firm. Pork quiet at $15@$15 25. Lard firm; light sales; Steam, 8⅛c.@8¼c., closing at the latter rate; Kettle, 8½c.@8¾c. Bulk Meats held firmly; Shoulders, 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c.@7½c., all loose; ¼c. higher packed. Bacon nominal; sellers asking 7¼c. for Shoulders, 8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8½c. for Clear Sides, to come out of smoke. Green Meats—Light sales; shoulders, 5⅛c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@7c. Hams, 8c.@8¼c. for 18 lbs. to 14 lbs. average. Live Hogs active and firm, ranging from $4 70@$5 25; bulk sales to packers at $5 15@$5 20; receipts, 3,500; shipments, 1,600. Whisky firm at 93c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 22,400 bushels; Corn, 19,600 bushels; Oats, 45,500 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 281,778 bushels; Corn, 128,620 bushels; Oats, 18,500 bushels; Barley, 10,320 bushels. Flour—Western ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; no sales reported; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 45; do. No. 2 do., $1 39; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 35; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Oats—No. 2 Western held at 48c. Barley quiet—Canada, $1 60@$1 65; Western, $1 60. Barley-malt—Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand, at $1 17 for No. 1; No. 2, cash, $1 14⅞; January, $1 14⅞; February, $1 17⅞. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 36½c.@37c. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 55c. Rye steady, at 75c. for No. 1. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 38. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork, $13 50, cash. Hams in pickle nominal at 9c.@9½c. Dry Salted Meats—Shoulders, 5c.@5½c., loose; Boxed Middles, 6¾c.@7c. Lard firm; Kettle, 8¾c.; Steam, 8¼c. Hogs, $4 90@$5 25. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 Hogs. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, and 73,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm; Southern White, 75c.@76c.; do. Yellow, 72c.@77c.; Mixed Western, 78c.; none offering. Oats firmer; Southern, 51c.@55c.; Western Mixed, 52c.@53c.; do. White, 53c.@55c. Rye firm at 88c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and heavy, but prices unchanged. Western Butter firm; good choice Roll, 28c.@32c.; do. Tub, 30c.@34c. Coffee strong; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 25c.@27c. Whisky unsettled and lower; sales at 98c.

OSWEGO, Dec. 27.—Flour steady; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $7 70 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of car-lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58; round lots offered at $1 56. Corn dull, but steady; sales of 3 cars at 75c. Barley quiet; Up-lake Canada held at $1 62; Bay Quinte, $1 75. Corn-meal—$1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23@$24, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 27.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 62; No. 3 do., $1 49½; Amber Michigan, cash and January, $1 49; February, $1 54; March, $1 56½; No. 1 Red, $1 52. Corn dull and lower; high Mixed, cash, 60¼c.; December, 60¼c.; January, 60c.; April, 63c.; new, 59c. Oats dull and lower at 45½c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs, $6@$6 05. Clover-seed dull; prices nominal. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments very small.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—Flour fairly active at $6@$6 75. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn in good demand; New Shelled and Sacked, 52c. Oats steady at 45c.@50c. Rye firm at 92c.@93c. Pork dull at $15@$15 50. Bulk Meats firm; shoulders, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c. Hams, 9¼c.@10c. Bacon—Clear Rib Sides held at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c.@13¼c. Lard quiet and steady. Whisky quiet at 92½c.@93c.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 27.—Printing Cloths—Market quiet, with prices well sustained. Sales of past week foot up 63,500 pieces, including 10,500 pieces 64s, extra spot, at 6c., cash; 15,000 do. extra, up to January, at 6⅛c., 10 days; 3,000 do., extra spot, at 6½c., 30 days; 3,000 do. seconds, at 5¾c., 30 days; 5,000 pieces, 56x60, at 5¼c., 30 days; 9,000 do., up to March, at 5¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Oats firmer at 54c.@55c. Bran lower; sales at 87½c.@90c. Hams lower; old, 9½c.; new, 13c. Molasses active and higher; common, 50c.; fair, 56c.; prime, 61c.@64c.; strictly prime, 84c.@86c.; strictly prime fermenting, 90c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 110@110⅛ premium. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ ₱ cent. discount; Sterling Bank, 119 premium.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,140 head; market active and firm; good to really choice Steers, $5@$5 85; Fair, $4 50; a lot of corn-fed Texans, averaging 1,236 lbs., sold at $4 50; shipments, 781 head. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000, mostly of a rather poor quality; shippers were the principal buyers, at $5@$5 25 for common to good heavy Hogs; light Hogs dull at $4 50@$4 85; shipments, 4,564 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Petroleum—Refined, 13½c., December and January; Crude, 9⅜c. Flour firm; sales unimportant; Superfine at $4 50@$5 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8. Wheat dull; Red, $1 54@$1 60; Amber, $1 64@$1 70; White, $1 70@$1 85. Rye steady at 95c. Corn—Old Yellow, 80c.; New do., 72c.@73c. Oats dull; White, 55c.@58c. Whisky, $1.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27.—Grain very dull. Wheat nominal at $1 58 for No. 1 Red; $1 48 for No. 2. Corn steady at 65c.@66c. for old; 62c.@64c. for new. Oats quiet at 46c. for No. 1 State; 46c. for No. 2; 49c. for White. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

DETROIT, Dec. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 56½; No. 1 White, $1 51½; Amber Michigan, $1 43. Corn steady at 61c. Oats in good demand at 42½c. Hogs, $6 20. Clover-seeds, $4 90.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Wheat quiet, with limited demand. Rye dull at 90c. for State, from store. Corn dull. Barley quiet; sales of three cars No. 2 Six-rowed State at $1 55. Oats steady but quiet; sales of one car Mixed State at 54½c.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—Flour unchanged. Corn in fair demand, and advanced to 68c.@70c. Oats dull and drooping; sales at 52c.@53c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 27.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 38c. Resin quiet; $2 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard; $2 95 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet at $2 55.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 8,519 bales; gross, 9,120 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,995 bales; to the Continent, 4,651 bales; to France, 1,705 bales; coastwise, 1,232 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 249,126 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 27.—Cotton steady for futures; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 4,926 bales; exports, coastwise, 213 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 94,962 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 1[illegible]c.; net receipts, 1,758 bales; exports, coastwise, 636 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 61,128 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 27.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 4,855 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,471 bales; coastwise, 2,508 bales; to the Continent, 3,006 bales; sales, 924 bales; stock, 124,407 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; strict good Ordinary, 14c.; gross receipts, 201 bales; coastwise, 162 bales; sales, 191 bales; stock, 15,201 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Cotton firmer for good qualities; others quiet; Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; strict good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,360 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 70,306 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—Cotton, demand good; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 1,907 bales; shipments, 2,152 bales; stock, 60,983 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 27—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94; 10-40s, 92; New 5s, 91½; Erie Railway Shares, 37¾; do. preferred, 55¾; New-York Central, 79½.

2 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4 5-16 ₱ cent., or 3-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 50c.

3 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 32½c.

4 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £354,000 since the last weekly report. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities which was, last week, 50 ₱ cent. is now 44 ₱ cent. Erie Railway shares, 37.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27—12:30 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 65s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 39s. ₱ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

2 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 38s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut. Produce—Tallow, 39s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Bacon, 37s. ₱ cwt. for New Short Rib Middles. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. ₱ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 27.—United States Bonds of 1862 closed at 97½.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Sugar nominal; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 29,000 bxs. and 3,900 hhds.; receipts of the week, 5,500 bxs. and 1,850 hhds.; exported during the week, 18,000 bxs. and 175 hhds., including 6,900 bxs. and all the hogsheads to the United States. Molasses quiet; Clayed, 5½@6 reals ₱ keg; Muscovado, 5¾@[illegible] reals. Bacon firm. Butter firm. Flour in fair demand at $26@$27. Hams—American sugar-cured easier at $32@$32 50 ₱ quintal. Lard quiet and firm. Potatoes steady at $7 25@$7 50. Tallow firm at $20. Wax—Yellow firm at $12 50 ₱ arroba; White dull. Honey in fair demand at 6 reals ₱ gallon. Onions firm. Coal-oil firm at 6½@6¾ reals ₱ gallon. Empty Hogsheads in fair demand. Lumber—White Pine in fair demand; Pitch Pine heavy. Shooks in fair demand. Turpentine in fair demand at 15c.@16c. ₱ lb. Tar in fair demand at $14 50 ₱ bbl. Resin in fair demand at $8 50@$9 ₱ bbl. Hoops—Long-shaved in fair demand. Freights firmer; loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ box of Sugar, 75c.; per hhd. of Sugar, $4 75@$5; per hhd. of Molasses, $3 25@$3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 35s.@37s. 6d.; loading at other ports on the north coast for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $4 75@$5; per hhd. of Molasses, $3 25@$3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 40s.@45s. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 79@80; Short sight, 83@85; 60 days, gold, 94@95; Short Sight, 98@99; on London, 116@118; on Paris, 92@94, all premium.

HAWAIIAN NOBLES.

King Lunalilo of Hawaii has recently appointed as Nobles of the Kingdom the following-named gentlemen: John Moanauli, William Thomas Martin, H. Kuihelani, John P. Parker, Archibald S. Cleghorn, Samuel G. Wilder, James I. Dowsett. They are well known throughout the group, and are all men of much experience in Hawaiian politics, having with perhaps one exception served several terms as Representatives. All but two of the new appointees are natives. Hawaii receives the appointment of two, Maui of one, and Oahu of four. The House of Nobles now consists of eighteen members, including the four Ministers and three Governors, who hold seats ex officio, viz.: Messrs. Bishop, Hall, Stirling, Judd, Dominis, Kanoa, Nahaolelua, Hopkins, Kalakaua, [illegible], [illegible], Moanauli, Martin, Kuihelani, Parker, Dowsett, Cleghorn, and Wilder. One Noble, P. Y. Kaeo, is incapacitated by reason of being a leper, leaving eighteen. The Constitution limits the number to twenty.

AN INVITATION MEANT TO BE ACCEPTED.

Although the majority of the people of Saxony are Protestants, the royal family are Catholics; but the King is a Catholic of the most liberal sort, and one of his first acts has commended him very much to his people, and also, it may be presumed, to Prince Bismarck. An Ultramontane Church paper is published in his Kingdom, of which certain priests attached to the Chapel Royal have been assistant editors, and this paper has reviled, in the violence of its diatribes, the *Germania* and other journals especially offensive to the Protestants. The King has now "invited" his Chaplains to discontinue their connection with the obnoxious journal in question.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874, for furnishing two thousand (2,000) tons of best quality of white-ash coal. For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

MEETINGS.

ENGLISHMEN TO THE FRONT.—A MEETING of the Albion Society will be held TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock, at No. 350 Broome st. All Englishmen invited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MAN OF HONOR—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—PARRICIDE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GABRIEL GRUB—The Majilton and Raynor Families.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN IN THE WOOD—The Vokes troupe.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu—"Land of the Midnight Sun."

STEINWAY HALL.—OLD FOLKS' CONCERT—Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner of 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We presume that most people will agree with us in thinking that it does not look very well for a Police Commissioner to become bail for a notorious swindler. Yet this is the position in which we find OLIVER CHARLICK at the present moment. He knew perfectly well what sort of man HARRY GENET was, for GENET never hid his candle under a bushel. It has been a matter of notoriety for several years past that GENET was one of the thieves who plundered this City. Yet OLIVER CHARLICK went bail for him to the amount of $10,000 so recently as the 5th of February, 1872. It is now to be hoped that the "political influence" which CHARLICK possesses will not enable him to evade the payment of this $10,000. The bail-bond is forfeited, and CHARLICK should be compelled to pay the money without delay. It ought not to be forgotten, either, that we owe the presence of CHARLICK on the Police Commission to Mayor HAVEMEYER.

By the by, when Mayor HAVEMEYER next addresses a deputation of working men on the origin of his own family, might it not be well for him to point out the special advantages which he has enjoyed? Whenever he can "button-hole" a "working man" he forthwith proceeds to make a chaotic speech, in which he endeavors to explain that he (HAVEMEYER) is a working man himself; that all his sons are working men; that we all ought to be working men; that there is nothing in the world so good for your health, complexion, and hair as to be a working man. It fills your pocket, gives you a portly figure, and enables you to become Mayor of your City. The lesson was perhaps better taught by HOGARTH, in his "Industrious and Idle Apprentices," and if Mayor HAVEMEYER wishes to tack a new moral to the old story, why does he not dwell upon the importance of gaining political influence in the first place, and then distributing it, as OAKES AMES did his stock, "where it will do most good." Mayor HAVEMEYER should not forget to enforce these precepts, for they have done much for him. To take only one instance: CHARLICK has put him "on" to several good things, and been the means of making money for him in one way or another. By way of acknowledgment, HAVEMEYER put CHARLICK "on" to the Police Commission, and has kept him there, with MATSELL as Superintendent, although he must have known that both men were utterly unfitted for the posts they held. By this time next year we shall be quit of HAVEMEYER, and we fancy that the reformers are not likely to make such a miserable blunder again as that which they committed in electing the worthy gentleman who boasts that when they "get his Dutch up" nothing can move him. After next November he will be able to retire to private life with a complete collection of MATSELL'S obscene books, for writing which HAVEMEYER made MATSELL Superintendent of Police.

We trust that Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL understands how little chance he has of making a favorable impression upon the "critics" of the *New-York Buchu Herald*. His writings may do for the dull folks of New-England, and may even find favor in Old England, where the intellects of the people are crushed under the weight of an effete monarchy. But when Mr. LOWELL'S works find their way into the office of our *Herald*, they for the first time receive scientific treatment. Thus, in yesterday's issue of that journal, one of Mr. LOWELL'S productions was effectually disposed of in less than five lines:

> "Why will publishers, like JAMES R. OSGOOD, of Boston, persist in printing such bald rubbish as JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL'S 'The Courtin',' especially with such elaborate illustrations as those of WINSLOW HOMER?"

Messrs. OSGOOD should now withdraw the "bald rubbish" in question, and Mr. LOWELL should either give up writing altogether or produce a life of St. Patrick, or a history of the New-York *Herald*, or a treatise on Buchu, male and female—or something which the able critics of the *Herald* could understand and approve.

One of these critics, according to the reports in the papers, has come to grief. Having "criticised" an actor, the actor gave him a sound threshing—a proceeding of which we can by no means approve. Nobody ever yet heard of *Herald* abuse doing a man harm, or of its praise doing a man good, and therefore Mr. THORNE should have let the rubbish of his assailant go for what it was worth. The managers of the Union Square Theatre have, however, been very badly used by the *Herald*, and they have shown a proper spirit in resenting its dishonest attempts to injure them. Probably no decent man or woman ever went to a theatre, or bought a book, or did anything else on the recommendation of the *Herald*, and therefore the Union Square Theatre can well afford to dispense with its help—especially as a play is now being given there which is the talk of the town.

It is to be hoped that something will be done toward cleaning the streets during the next two days. There are hundreds of unemployed men who might be usefully set to work to improve the present horrible condition of our thoroughfares. There seems to have been an entire cessation of all such efforts lately. It is rather surprising, considering the numbers of able-bodied men who now stop people in the streets to demand money from them, that the crossings should not be kept clean, at least in the chief thoroughfares. An active man stationed at the corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway, and again at University Place, at Twenty-third street, and other similar points, might earn a good day's wages without very much effort. Perhaps some men think crossing-sweeping "beneath them," but it is better than begging.

It is difficult to understand the principle upon which Mr. CRESWELL has made up his schedule for the foreign mail service during the month of January, but there will not be much anxiety on this point if the new arrangement gives general satisfaction. Twenty-four mails are to be dispatched by as many vessels, on eighteen different days during the month. It is not probable that the steamship owners will all be content with the selections of the Postmaster General, for some of the lines are entirely ignored, and some boats have been chosen which are not generally supposed not to possess all the qualities which it was announced would be demanded for the service. It must be conceded, however, that Mr. CRESWELL means well, and if he finds that his present arrangement will not afford the speed, frequency, and regularity which are desired, it is reasonable to suppose that he will abandon it and try something else. It is understood that he is engaged in an experiment, and it should be considered as such for the present.

MR. CUSHING AND SPAIN.

The selection of Mr. CUSHING to be Minister to Spain, and his acceptance of the office, are events which deserve more than a passing notice. An official residence in Madrid has no especial attractions for an aspirant in our home politics, any more than Berlin, St. Petersburg, or Vienna. The Spanish capital is, at this moment, beset by commotion and rebellion, and it is out of the way of the beaten track of American travelers who offer to an American Minister abroad something of the political and social life of home. Mr. CUSHING is much beyond the fresh years of youth, and although blessed with that perfection of mental and physical health, vigor, and elasticity, which, in our land of overwork, is possessed by few men of fifty years of age, it is not to be supposed that at seventy-four he would cross the ocean in midwinter merely to undertake the usual routine work of a foreign mission in these days of ocean cables, which make a diplomatic agent little more than a clerk of the Secretary of State. It is fair to assume, then, that Mr. CUSHING has been satisfied that there is something to be attempted at Madrid important for his country, and worthy of his own fame and legitimate aspiration. On the other hand, it is clear that the President feels that to carry out and make successful the policy of his Administration in relation to Spain and Cuba, it is proper for him to go for a Minister outside of those who are politicians in a domestic sense, and invite the services of one whose age and position elevate him, in foreign affairs, at least, above the partisan and selfish eagerness which worked the ruin of SICKLES, and for a day threatened the peace of his country.

What is this new policy? Madrid is more than three thousand miles away, but Cuba is at our door. With the internal affairs of the peninsula we have nothing to do beyond whatever moral influence we can properly exert in favor of political institutions like our own, which are summed up and described by the word "republic." As to Cuba, we have, on the other hand, a right to demand that she shall not be an annoyance to us in and of herself, nor an instrument of annoyance in the hands of others. Her annexation to the United States this year, or the next, or the year after, we do not seek; on the contrary, we repel it. The true interests of the United States will be vindicated when political order is restored in that island, and when it is enabled to pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness side by side with us, under American rather than Transatlantic influences. But with or without colonial or provincial dependence on Spain, with or without free institutions, Cuba must neither be a thorn in our side, nor a firebrand in our midst. To the insurrectionists in that island we refuse to accord the *status* of belligerency, because such recognition would be an effort to create the fact, rather than recognize it. And yet this nation cannot forever be pestered by Cuban refugees taking asylum among us, and seeking to draw us into their political quarrels with Spain, by making us accomplices in their crimes against Spanish law. Peace and order, we repeat, the United States must and will have in Cuba. To this end the warring factions in that island must either compromise their differences, or one must speedily subdue the other, and do it out of their own resources, so far as this country is concerned. If Spain be powerless to contribute to this beneficent result, or if the colonial tie be prejudicial thereto, then let the latter be dissolved and Cuba left to herself more thoroughly even than are the Basque provinces of the peninsula.

To secure the pacification of Cuba and promote the advancement of republican institutions in Madrid, will require statesmanship and diplomatic tact on our part of the highest order. For not the United States and Spain alone are concerned. The great powers of the earth will look on with friendly, or suspicious, or jealous eyes. There must be prudence used, therefore, that we may not push our requirements beyond what our own peace, security, and self-preservation need, and we should have a Minister at Madrid competent to satisfy the representatives of the great powers that we ask nothing but what is right. Should Spain say that she can easily subdue the revolt in Cuba if the United States will see to it that her asylum for fugitive insurgents is not turned into a financial and military base for their operations against the island, and from which they may sally forth and retreat as from a fortress, it will be fortunate that we have a Minister to reply whose detestation of every form of filibustering is so pronounced that his appointment by the President will be of itself a guarantee of what this Government intends in that relation.

Mr. CUSHING is, beyond most public men in the United States, a believer in, and vindicator of, the authority of the Government, whether he be in or out of office. He thinks that a good Government has rights, as well as a good people, or rather, that they are one and the same. He has no sympathy with the superficial thought which pronounces all rebellion at home wrong, and all rebellion elsewhere right. He appreciates the difficulties with which they have to contend who are charged with the initiation and responsibility of executive measures. He recognizes the obligation to assist, and not embarrass, out of mere partisanship, the Government of his country. It is in this spirit, we believe, that without approving, it may be, every measure in the domestic conduct of the Administration, he has undertaken to carry out its foreign policy in respect to Spain and Cuba.

ANOTHER FOOLISH STRIKE.

In many respects the strike of the locomotive engineers on the Western railroads is one of the most unfortunate incidents of the present agitation of the labor question. If, as the engineers assert, the company had entered into contracts which prevented any change in wages, the order for a reduction of ten per cent. nevertheless offered no excuse for the measures adopted by the engineers. If the order was one the company had the right to make, the conduct of the employes was still more inexcusable. They had remedies in either case which they should have used before resorting to the extreme measure of a strike. A conference with the company might have resulted in a settlement of the dispute satisfactory to all parties. If it had not, and the facts are as stated by the engineers, a resort to the law courts would have served their purpose without incommoding the public, for a railroad company is not yet at liberty to violate its contracts. It may be that the action of the company was impolitic, and it may even have been illegal in a certain sense. But in either case the engineers have succeeded in placing themselves in a position in which they cannot expect to have public sympathy. At a time when the business of the country is suffering from great depression they have seen proper to strike against a small reduction of wages in a manner that has inflicted general inconvenience upon the public, and occasioned great distress to many laborers who have no part or concern in their quarrel.

A more critical examination of the facts makes even less creditable the position of the engineers. There is reason to believe that very many of those engaged in the strike, if not a majority, believe it to be unjustifiable, and no less injurious to themselves than to the community. They cannot complain of severe criticism if they join in an enterprise which their judgment condemns. When intelligent men surrender the liberty of individual action to labor organizations, they become machines, dangerous to the public welfare. And this is what the engineers have done. Many of them declare they consider the strike impolitic, but they must quit work because ordered to do so by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. A few men, who happen to have the control of this organization, issue an edict, and thousands of men are compelled to quit work, disorganize a great business, and leave their families to starve. It is evident, then, that the strike does not proceed from a general sense of hardship among the engineers, but from a decree of the demagogues who have induced the craftsmen to make a combination for their benefit. It is not possible for the majority of the engineers to derive any profit from the strike. They are inflicting suffering upon themselves and their families merely that they may serve the purposes of the leaders of their brotherhood who live by this sort of agitation. The engineers are fully aware of this fact, yet they yield an implicit obedience to the orders of the brotherhood. It is this blind, unreasoning obedience to the edicts of an irresponsible leadership that constitutes the grave public danger to be seen in this strike. The same fact is apparent in all labor organizations. The engineers have done nothing that other trades-unions may not do at any time.

These organizations would do less harm if they did not resort to the most extreme measures in the exercise of a most cruel and despicable tyranny. In the case of the engineers, recourse was had not only to the moral power of the combination but to physical force. An engineer who was brave enough to defy the order was shot while taking a train out of Indianapolis. Others, who were willing to work at reduced wages rather than starve, have been maltreated and threatened. There has been, as yet, none of the incendiary talk among these strikers which has been uttered in the name of the working men of Cincinnati and Chicago, but their proceedings have been more violent than their language, and they have less excuse for their conduct than have the men who profess to be demanding work. To coerce men into idleness at a time like the present, is a crime not only against the individual but against society, and it is this work in which the brotherhood has been engaged. The leaders have apparently been suddenly convinced that it is unprofitable work, and we now have a circular from the head of the brotherhood, saying that the strike is contrary to the rules of the order, and advising the men to go to work. Had this announcement been made, and this advice given somewhat sooner, the engineers would have avoided much loss and discredit.

FACTS ABOUT OUR CRIMINALS.

The New-York Prison Association is an institution which, despite much serious opposition, has, during its twenty-eight years of existence, conferred numerous benefits on the State, and has shown itself capable of solving difficult problems in connection with our criminal classes. The last annual report of its Executive Committee is now completed, and is a document of great interest, giving much important information upon matters seriously affecting the general welfare of society. One of the first substantial facts we learn from it is that the total number of persons constantly in prison, under sentence for felonies or State Prison offenses in New-York, is very nearly 32,000. The exact number of prisoners in the county jails of the State daily throughout the year is not known, in consequence of a general irregularity in the jail records. The following summary of prison records was made up from returns furnished by prison and penitentiary officials in December last, and shows the total number of prisoners at the end of November:

In the State Prisons (inclusive of criminal insane)	2,924
In Asylum for Criminal Insane (Auburn)	92
In the six County Penitentiaries	2,423
Total in Penitentiaries and State Prisons	5,367

The next fact of interest we gather from this report relates to the cost of supporting our prisons under the present system. The total amount of legal appropriations by the State since the present system was put into practice, has been $11,698,506 43. When from this sum is deducted the whole amount paid into the Treasury by the prisons, we find that they have cost our people by direct taxation, about $7,091,799 62, beginning at less than $100,000 a year, and gradually growing until they draw nearly half a million dollars annually from the Treasury. Tables are given in the report which show not only the extent of the financial failure, but its gradual progress from the small sum of about $20,000 a year to half a million, until it has swelled up to the large sum of $9,000,000, drawn from the people by direct taxation.

The compilers of this report next draw a comparison between the pecuniary effects of our own prison system and that pursued in the State of Ohio. There it appears that during the last fiscal year the gain to the State Treasury from the prisons was $29,015 59, and in the last three years the clear surplus, over all the ordinary expenditures, amounted to $98,008 24. The bids for prison labor in the State of Ohio, during these years, ran up from 70 to 93 and 111 cents a day. In New-York, during the last fiscal year, as certified by the Controller, our prison expenditures showed a clear loss to the State of $465,887 84. In the preceding year the deficit of earnings was still greater, being $470,309 23, and in the six years just ended, the excess of advances from the State Treasury over receipts from earnings, amounted to the very large sum of $2,872,693 04. While these results were being reached, the contract for labor in New-York State Prisons has continued at about 40 cents a day at Sing Sing, and a little more than 50 cents a day at Auburn. In concluding this portion of their report, the compilers give it as their opinion that the happy results in Ohio are the effects of "a system emancipated from partisan dictation and interference."

Turning from the mass of figures in the first part of the report, we find that the Prison Association has been devoting much time and thought to the causes which lead to crime, and to the best methods for its prevention. Beginning, naturally, with juvenile offenders, they say that reformatory schools and houses of refuge are matters of economy to the people, even were they more costly in cash expenditure than all our prisons. This is a proposition which, we have no doubt, will meet with general approval, as will also the suggestion that a much larger proportion of the annual sum devoted to penal institutions, might, with advantage, be expended upon juvenile reformatories.

The report concludes with some practical observations upon the conditions of convicts after their liberation. The Prison Association finds that the difficulties to be met with in dealing with convicts upon the expiration of their sentences relate rather to the mental and moral characteristics of the individual prisoners, than to any inherent obstacle to be found in evil associations and criminal lives. Much stress is laid upon the mental sensitiveness and morbid forebodings of the discharged convict. The special difficulty with him seems to be that he regards the way to honest and useful industry as something doubtful and almost impossible, and that his moral purposes have been rendered feeble and fickle by prison life, and the abandonment of hope. The suggestions offered in this report are well worthy the serious attention of the philanthropists and law-makers of our State.

THE CHURCH-WORK OF THE YEAR.

The past year has been fruitful in important religious movements. In the United States the event most worthy of notice was the meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance in this City in October. It attracted a large number of prominent representatives of the principal Orthodox Protestant denominations from Europe, Asia, and America, and enlisted a degree of attention that is rarely given to a religious assembly not pretending to authority. On reviewing the diversity of opinions and of forms of worship and Church government which were represented among its members, the range of topics discussed, the catholicity of their treatment, the clearness and ability of the papers which were presented, and the impression which the meeting carried with it, it may be justly pronounced an imposing demonstration of the force of Protestantism and its substantial unity in essentials. The meeting of the Alliance was followed by the secession of Bishop CUMMINS from the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his effort to organize a new Episcopal Church.

Aside from these movements, the year has been a very quiet one for American churches. The negotiations for the union of the Presbyterian Churches have come to a halt. The half dozen or so Lutheran bodies have been casting about for means of establishing a better understanding between their respective organizations. One of them—the General Council, a body of High Church proclivities—has invited its fellows to a conference for the discussion of the points which divide them all, and the possibility of harmonizing them. The scheme is well received, although the belief is not entertained that any material approach to union will result from it. The affinity of churches seems to be more operative in the British Provinces, where the two Presbyterian Churches of Canada, and the two of the Lower Provinces, have agreed through their synods and assemblies to become one organization, and their presbyteries are confidently expected to ratify the agreement. A similar success has attended Methodist efforts, the Wesleyan and New Connection Methodist Churches of Canada and of Eastern British America having brought their negotiations for union to the eve of a successful conclusion. The effort to unite the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Churches in Scotland has been blocked for the time; but the negotiations between the bodies answering to these two in England are continued.

The Church of England has been agitated with the ritualistic controversy. The convocations of the two Archiepiscopal Provinces quieted the discussion over the Athanasian Creed early in the year by the adoption of a declaration that that eloquent but formidable document did not add new doctrines to those otherwise taught, but that it was intended as a clearer expression and forcible reminder of doctrines inculcated in the Scriptures. This theme of controversy had hardly been removed, when the Convocation of Canterbury was again attacked by a petition from 483 "priests" of the Church of England, asking for the appointment of authorized confessors. The petition assumed that confession was recognized in the formularies of the Church. The convocation was compelled to adopt another declaration to the effect that penance and what is called sacramental confession are not recognized in the formularies. The Archbishops were assailed in May by a petition from 60,200 members of the church, asking them to put down Ritualistic practices, or at least to enforce the decisions of the courts against them. They replied, saying that they were very sorry the practices complained of existed; that they would do all they could to repress them; but that that was very little, and suggested to the petitioners that the most effective remedies were with the laity, who could institute prosecutions in all instances. Germany, Switzerland, and Italy have been in turmoil with the conflict which has prevailed between the civil powers and the Pope. In Prussia, new laws have been demanded to meet the new attitudes assumed by the Roman Catholic Bishops. They have been freely granted and rigorously executed. Under their operation the instruction given in the theological seminaries, the appointment of pastors, the discipline inflicted by the Church upon its ministers and members have all to be submitted to the supervision of the Government. In Switzerland, the Pope has undertaken to appoint a Bishop in defiance of the laws and in the face of the civil prohibitions. The would-be Bishop has been escorted over the frontiers, and commanded to stay there. The Roman Catholic churches of Geneva have been subjected to regulations of newly-increased stringency, and three of them, whose curés would not conform to the provisions of the law, have been turned over to the Old Catholics. The Constitution of the Republic has been amended so as to make it extremely uncomfortable to the advocates of paramount ecclesiastical authority, and the Jesuits have been sent where, if they continue to do harm, it will not be to Switzerland. The conflict in Italy has been a continuation of that which has raged for several years. The Government of the Kingdom has driven out the Jesuits, ordered the suppression of religious orders, and the appropriation of their houses, and forbidden pilgrimages, and the Pope has fulminated anathemas. In Spain, the ecclesiastics have intrigued and cooperated with the Carlists to destroy the Republic and enthrone superstition again. In France, they have plotted to set up the Count of CHAMBORD as King under the Pope, and sought, by the institution of pilgrimages and the exhibition of miracles, to rouse the people to frenzy for the Church and the monarchy, and they have witnessed the failure of their schemes.

In Brazil, the Government and the Bishops are at war on the question of excommunicating the Freemasons. The Bishop of Pernambuco is under prosecution for violating the Constitution of the Empire in putting his interdicts in force after he had been forbidden to do so by the Government. Mexico has expelled the Jesuits, and promulgated amendments to the Constitution which separate Church and State, legalize civil marriages, do away with the religious oath, and nullify the obligation of monastic orders. The union of Church and State has been dissolved in Guatemala.

The past year has also witnessed the final organization of the Old Catholic Church in Germany, and its recognition by the Government and the courts, as entitled to all the rights and privileges of a lawful church. Its Bishop, REINKENS, has been duly elected and consecrated with the apostolic succession. Its Congress, which met at Cologne, in September, adopted a liberal system of church government. It pledged itself in a letter which it addressed to the Evangelical Alliance to do away with all doctrines and usages which are based on tradition, and avowed itself in sympathy with Evangelical Protestantism. At this Congress the Old Catholic movement reported a strength which surprised even its friends, and it does not cease to grow. It has made relatively as much progress in Switzerland as in Germany, and has there its most eloquent and most advanced spokesman in Father HYACINTHE. Old Catholicism has a few bold and able advocates in France, but it has not yet assumed there the shape of a general movement.

SOCIAL DECEPTIONS.

Whether or not the prophet who "said in his haste that all men are liars" meant to include women also in his sweeping denunciation must be left to conjecture. But if he did, the members of the Women's Social Education Society would not apparently say him nay. The learned SELDEN has recorded in his *Table Talk* that "men are not troubled to hear a man dispraised because they know, though he be naught, there's worth in others; but women are mightily troubled to hear any of them spoken against, as if the sex itself were guilty of some unworthiness." But if the learned author of *Titles of Honor* could have been at the meeting of the above-named society on Christmas Eve, he would have had occasion to revise his opinion. Perhaps it is true that women, as he alleges, are "mightily troubled" only when men speak against them. Certainly the ladies of the Social Education Society on this occasion spoke against the shortcomings of their own sex as vigorously as the most hardened misogynist could desire.

The chief subject of their "dispraising" was the practice of telling "white lies," or "fibs," into which almost all women are led by certain conventional usages. A paper was read by one lady on "The Necessity of Truthfulness in Social Life," which the President thought was so self-evident as to leave no room for discussion. Nevertheless, as it is perhaps superfluous to say, there was discussion, wherein various members set forth a most appalling catalogue of insincerities and equivocations of which ladies are habitually guilty. It appears by this unbiased testimony, which from any other source we should hesitate to accept, that ladies frequently instruct their servants to say they are not at home when they are at home, and others, still more guilty, are actually in the habit of inviting to come and see them people whom they do not want to see, and would rather not have come. This enormity, however, we are glad to know, was generally disclaimed by the ladies present, who protested earnestly that they never invited any but such as they were absolutely dying to see. One member, without descending to details, took a generally gloomy view of the situation, and thought "that women were a sad set of story-tellers," and that "they were all living in a great atmosphere of falsehood;" and while this appeared to be the prevailing sentiment, the remedies suggested were rather vague.

If it were not considered presumptuous for the unaided masculine intellect to attempt to grapple with matters of such mighty import, we should say that these good ladies were probably terrifying themselves with phantoms of their own raising, and, in these trifling peccadilloes, losing sight of much real good their association might accomplish. The intercourse of polite society depends on a number of formulas, which are deceptions only so far as politeness itself is a deception. When a lady sends word to her caller that she is not at home, she uses a formula perfectly well understood to express the fact that she is not prepared to receive visitors. Her privacy is thus quite as well secured, as though, like SCALIGER, she denied herself in person to inopportune friends, and with much less cost to her visitors' feelings. In like manner with invitations and all the minor courtesies of society. They are never taken except by persons deficient in sense, *au pied de la lettre*. An invitation to call is not a declaration of love, and a lady is often obliged by social exigencies to ask people who are indifferent to her. But in all this there is no dissimulation and no falsehood, because these fashions of speech are well understood to be part of the regular machinery of society. And in spite of the jeremiads of the social education reformers, we are well persuaded that even

> "Ladies who commit the frightful sin
> Of saying they are out when they are in"

will have little to reproach themselves with if they do nothing worse.

As we have said, such a society as this has a broad field of usefulness, which is only hampered by the trivialities referred to. If, to take a single instance, it can convince women of the folly and falsehood—to which brief, and only brief, reference was made at the last meeting—of dressing beyond their means, it will have achieved more real good than by remodeling social usages to conform to the primitive pattern of Arcadian candor. There is no lack of object for all the eloquence and energy of the Women's Social Education Society, only they must not waste their force on unessentials.

AMUSEMENTS.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The second of Mr. Thomas' Symphony Concerts took place at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening. An interesting programme was interpreted, and, as usual, an orchestral performance of the highest order was enjoyed. The most important number of the bill was "Leonore," a new symphony by Joachim Raff, and the fifth of a series of which "Im Walde" is, in this country, at least, the most widely known and generally admired. From the miscellaneous compositions of Herr Raff, we are inclined to think that he is more ingenious than original, and more brilliant than profound. Prolific he certainly is, for he has contributed to the music of the day works of every kind, and his skill as a writer for all instruments is almost as clearly demonstrated by his piano writings, his chamber-pieces, and his productions for orchestra as his fecundity. We do not consider that in "Leonore" Herr Raff is as successful as in "Im Walde." There is a wide difference between the illustration of impressions and that of emotions, and music can far more readily paint the eloquence of a forest scene than convey the meaning of the abstract ideas of "Happiness in Love," "Parting," and "Reunion in Death," under which heads Herr Raff classes the several movements of his symphony. To this hour the significance of many of Beethoven's finest achievements is quarreled over by the partisans of programme-music, while most people are content to listen to them without seeking to bind them to texts. Herr Raff is in our judgment a trifle rash in treading upon ground over which even Beethoven has not always passed triumphant. It is nevertheless to be conceded that in some respects "Leonore" is a beautiful work. The instrumentation of the new symphony is sufficient to commend it to wrapt attention. Herr Raff is a master in the art of writing for orchestra; his scores have the full sonority requisite at a period at which Berlioz, Wagner and Liszt have made simplicity—unless it be the simplicity of Beethoven—intolerable; and he is more fertile in happy instrumental combinations than any one of his contemporaries. "Leonore" is a mosaic of exquisite variety of coloring, but still only a mosaic. Mr. Thomas' band, which is equal to the exposition of far more intellectual compositions, supplied, as was expected, a faultless rendering of the novelty. In the *tutti* his musicians played like a single performer; in the passages in which the strings, the wood, and the brass are alternately concerned, the *entrées* were executed with mechanical precision; and throughout the recital the shading was of the nicest sort. The second movement of "Leonore," an *andante quasi larghetto*—a movement conspicuous for its exquisite theme—showed to particular advantage the proficiency of the violins, whose phrases sounded as though drawn from a huge violoncello by a giant bow. A great deal of applause followed the interpretation of the symphony, which, with the vigorous overture to Schumann's "Bride of Messina," which prefaced it, and a concerto for two violins, by Spohr, constituted the first part of the programme. The concerto, one of those suave compositions which demand powers of expression rather beyond those possessed by most modern violin players, was neatly delivered by Messrs. Jacobsohn and Arnold. The second portion of the concert was occupied by an exquisite reading of Beethoven's septet, and by a suitably fanciful performance of "Le Carnaval Romain," by Berlioz. The third symphony concert will occur on Jan. 24; among the selections for that night we notice Gade's Symphony No. 1, Handel's Concerto in G minor, and Beethoven's Eighth Symphony. Previous to this affair, however, we have to state that on Saturday next Mr. Thomas will give a matinée, when the programme printed below will be offered. It is arranged thus:

Overture,
Scherzo,
Intermezzo,
Nocturne,
Wedding March, } "Midsummer's Night Dream," Mendelssohn
Aria, "In diesen heil'gen Hallen," "Magic Flute," Mozart
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Fantaisie for Violoncello ..... Servais
Mr. Louis Lubeck.
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2 ..... Liszt
Overture, Leonore, No. 3 ..... Beethoven
Treumerei ..... Schumann
Fantaisie for harp ..... Parish Alvars
Mr. A. Lockwood.
Air—O, ruddier than the cherry ..... Handel
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Scherzo, "La Reine Mab, ou la Fée des Songes" ..... Berlioz
Overture, "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner

"OLD FOLKS' CONCERT."

Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard will, this evening, give an "Old Folks' Concert" at Steinway Hall. Mrs. Bernard and her company, we learn, have appeared successfully in similar entertainments throughout the country.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Water goes to the river, and fortune ever follows the fortunate. The enterprise and judgment of the management of the Union Square Theatre have won for them deserved prosperity, and now every undertaking is blessed by fortune. The great success of "The Wicked World" has been more than repeated in the favor with which "Led Astray" has been accepted by the public. The stage setting given it here is more than superb, for its elaboration of detail has been presided over by a good taste that seems never wanting. The acting which this *mise en scène* graces is worthy of the brilliant company which the management has brought together. All these artists work together with a harmony and an *entrain* which we have supposed hitherto could hardly be gained save by years of co-operation and companionship. That seats may be secured four weeks in advance is a notification which speaks volumes for the *furor* with which the public crowd to see the piece—"Led Astray."

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Bélot's reigning sensation, "Parricide," though it has been received with very great favor at this most charming theatre, will yet be withdrawn at the end of this week. It will be given at the matinée on New-Year's Day, and also on Saturday. But on Saturday night Augustin Daly's superb dramatization of "Man and Wife" will be restored to the stage for a few evenings only. The occasion will be one of very great interest, both because the public has always been charmed with this play, and also because two fresh performers of great talent will make their appearance in it. One is an old friend, Mr. James Lewis, whose performance of *Sir Patrick Lundie* the public stamped with unequivocal approval. The other is a new friend, Miss Ada Dyas, of the Haymarket Theatre, who makes her début on this stage in the rôle of *Anne Sylvester*, a trying character, since apart from its intrinsic difficulties it necessarily challenges comparison with the former performances of Miss Clara Morris, now a successful star. Mr. Dan Harkins has his old rôle, and Miss Fanny Davenport will resume the character which she made so charming. There will no doubt be a general desire on the part of the public to increase the number of representations of so attractive a play. But the exigencies of managerial arrangements will, we greatly fear, prevent the accomplishment of such a wish.

BARNUM'S.

"Bunker Hill," with all its dazzling display of heroism and fire-works, has been withdrawn to make way for the appearance of a host of new stars of the arena, who have been but recently secured by Mr. Barnum in Europe, and have just arrived to grace the grand holiday performance of the great show. The capacity of the Rink is known to be something unparalleled as a place of exhibition, but during the present season it has been taxed to the utmost by the perfect sea of visitors that daily pour in a great tide into the place. The price of admission covers both exhibitions, and for twenty-five cents a child can come at noon and remain until 10 at night, seeing both of the grand entertainments in the arena. Were it not for the well-known kindliness of Mr. Barnum's disposition it might be suspected that he had a mind to cure the rising generation of a love for amusements by giving them a hearty surfeit. But the truth is that there is a complete change of performance in the afternoon and evening, and the interim can be most profitably enjoyed by studying the wonderful treasures of the museum, and the never-failing sensations of the menagerie. With the companionship of intelligent parents or guardians the Great Show becomes a great instructor, teaching more in a few hours of natural history and the phenomena of existence, than could be painfully gleaned by months of studious reading. It is a great opportunity, which it would be folly to neglect.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At Wood's Museum, E. L. Davenport is drawing crowded houses every evening to witness his fine impersonations of well-known leading rôles. To-night he appears as *Rover*, in "Wild Oats," and on Tuesday evening as *Shylock*. On Thursday night "Oliver Twist" will be given, affording this famous actor an opportunity of showing a versatility of talent unrivaled in a tragedian.... Lester Wallack's comedy series has now lasted for ten weeks, and has been received with that constant favor which the public has ever accorded to this sterling actor. Dion Boucicault's comedy, "A Man of Honor," is still running with unabated triumph.... At the Olympic Theatre the fantastic and fascinating goblinerie of "Gabriel Grub" is in the very zenith of public approval, and the Majilton-Raynor combination has proved an admirable hit.... "Humpty Dumpty Abroad" is now in its sixth week at the Grand Opera-house, and its popularity is so great that in spite of the enormous size of the theatre visitors are constantly being turned away, and the placard, "no standing room," has been waved in triumph. Mrs. Martens having happily recovered from a sudden and severe illness, the talents of the famous Martens Family will be readded to the already immense attractions of the piece.... At Niblo's Garden the management threaten to remove the "Children in the Wood," with all its beautiful scenic effects and its many attractions, including the Vokeses, the laugh compellers. But something still more pleasing and piquant is promised for the future.... Chanfrau's "Kit," at Booth's Theatre, has fairly led captive the New-Yorkers, and there is no dissentient voice among the chorus of plaudits showered upon this favorite actor. After the departure of the "Arkansas Traveler" a piece of Bélot's will be produced, in which Mrs. J. B. Booth will make her appearance. ....Dan Bryant's Minstrels are holding their own easily, and the favorites, Dan, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, &c., crowd the pretty building nightly with audiences delighted, but scant of breath from excess of hearty laughter.

CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE KINGSTON ROBBERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—It has been ascertained that the robbery at Kingston, Fresno County, was committed by the notorious Tiburcio Vasquez and his gang. There were only thirteen of the party present, but they captured and bound about forty men and then robbed them, as well as the stores in which they were at the time. Some citizens opened fire on the robbers, who returned it, but were obliged to retreat. Vasquez himself had four revolvers on his person. Pursuit was given, and one of the desperadoes was captured. A large force is in pursuit of the others.

DEC 1873

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD UPON THE REVENUE.

NATURE OF THE OFFENSE CHARGED—EVERY FACILITY FOR EXAMINATION OFFERED BY THE FIRM—STATEMENT OF MR. JORDAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The statement in my dispatch of last night regarding the charges of fraud on the Government, against the house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., that the reports published on the street were wildly exaggerated, is borne out by the facts. One report set the amount involved at $1,500,000, whereas the officers who made the complaint state that they are entirely ignorant as to the total sum, even if they find they have a case, and their most sanguine expectations do not reach anything like that amount. The charges are contained in the statement following: The law provides that in determining the dutiable value of imported merchandise subject to an ad valorem duty there shall be added to the prime cost all charges and commissions, including the cost of packing, baling, boxing, or of any adornments which appear upon the merchandise when exposed for sale, and the first section of the act of March 3, 1863, requires the importer to state all this, particularly, upon his invoice, to secure the revenue. In this behalf it further provides that, if the importer make entry of his merchandise by means of an invoice that does not contain all these particulars, his merchandise, or the value thereof, shall be forfeited. As to certain dress goods, the rate of duty depends upon the cost per square yard, or upon the weight per square yard. For instance, cotton and worsted goods exceeding not over twenty cents per square yard, and weighing not over four ounces per square yard, are subject to a duty of six cents per square yard and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. If these goods cost over twenty cents per square yard, the duty is eight cents per square yard and forty per cent. ad valorem. It is alleged in the complaint upon which the warrant was issued that the firm have imported large quantities of merchandise upon false and fraudulent invoices, in which the actual charges, aside from the prime cost, do not appear, and in which fictitious discounts appear which were not allowed, and which do not appear in the business transactions between this house and their foreign correspondents, either in the purchase or in the final settlement, by which the Government was not only deprived of the duties upon said charges, and other outside and incidental costs which were dutiable, but suffered a much greater loss, in many instances, in the improper classification of the goods, on account of such false invoices. It is also alleged that they have imported dutiable goods as baggage, without paying any duty.

The examination of the books will take several days, and it will not be known until that work is finished whether the charges are well founded. Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co. surrendered their books cheerfully, and gave the officers every facility for securing all their books and papers. They say that they have not violated any of the laws of the United States. They court the most complete and thorough examination which is possible, and are perfectly willing to meet any charges that may be made. A calm review of the facts shows that, even in justice to the officers themselves, judgment in the case should be withheld until it has been sufficiently investigated, and the facts developed, to enable the Government to ascertain by an examination of the books whether the information it has received is well founded. The books and papers seized cover the business operations of the house for the past four years. The warrant was issued by Judge Lowell early on Saturday morning, and the entire day was consumed in conveying the books and papers to court. The wagons of the firm were put at the disposal of the officers, and every facility in the power of the firm was afforded them.

STATEMENT OF THE HEAD OF THE FIRM.

A report of an interview with the head of the firm is published. His story, he said, was perfectly simple. He was not much better informed concerning the affair than outside parties. For the last two or three years he had had intimation that the invoices of his firm were subjected to unusual scrutiny. About the matter, however, he had concerned himself but little, as he was conscious that the pecuniary relations of his firm with the Government were strictly formal and correct. If he had had any opinion on the matter at all, it was that not his house but other houses were entering their wares at a less valuation than they were justified in doing. As to the present matter, his ignorance concerning it was dense. He had come to the store in the morning, as usual, and had found his place in the hands of the United States authorities by the person of the United States Marshal. When the facts were made known to him, he immediately proceeded to afford the officers every facility for becoming acquainted with the nature of his transactions. He treated them at once as members of the firm, surrendered all the books and papers that they required, and offered no impediment to their removal from the store. He stood ready to yield every particle of information that he possessed on the subject of the purchase and valuation of the merchandise that he had selected in foreign countries, and he scouted the idea that he had descended to become a party to any design that has for its object fraudulent transactions with the officers of the Custom-house. He claimed to have honestly paid duties honestly imposed on bills honestly contracted abroad. If any fraud had been consummated he was ignorant of it, and no fraud could possibly be perpetrated without his personal knowledge. All that business was in the hands of one clerk, and he could practice no deception without benefit accruing to the house. That no such benefit had accrued he wished the public to distinctly understand. The upshot of the investigation, he declared, would be the complete exoneration of his firm. The books had been removed from the establishment, and were undergoing searching scrutiny by United States officers, but he was firm in the belief that they would be restored early on Monday morning, and all proceedings dropped. Mr. Jordan said he did not claim to be insensible to the effect of the seizure. The officers had acted as they had an undoubted right to do under the law, but the result of their hasty proceedings would be, of course, to the prejudice of his firm in the eyes of the community, and that was a calamity that he felt he had reason to lament. Otherwise the affair afforded him no concern.

JEALOUSY OF RIVALS IN BUSINESS.

The implicated parties do not believe that the motive of the seizure existed in the zealous inclination of the officers to perform their duty. They attribute the raid to the malice of rivals angered at the rate at which they have recently disposed of goods. When the circumstance was brought to their notice, that the Treasury officers had been engaged for over a month in making careful comparison of their invoices with others submitted by their competitors in trade, they declared that that procedure would establish nothing of a criminal character. Merchandise can be bought abroad according to the standing of buyers. Their extensive business and credit enable them to effect purchases at lower rates than many of their rivals, and this fact would be made apparent by reference to their correspondence seized. In all the returns they claim to have been so particular as to include in the value rendered even the cost of the pasteboard boxes in which some of the articles were inclosed.

SKETCH OF THE HOUSE.

The house of Jordan, Marsh & Co. is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the line of business which it prosecutes in the city. Originally its founders were clerks with the firm of James M. Beebe & Co. Being naturally ambitious, they aspired to be enrolled in partnership, and when their claims were ignored they resolved to remain in his service no longer. Thereupon they became their own masters. That was about twenty five years ago. Their earliest venture in the wholesale trade was made on Milk street, opposite Kilby street. The firm then consisted of Eben D. Jordan and Benj. L. Marsh. Subsequently they removed to Pearl street, and Charles Marsh and H. W. Taylor were admitted. In those days they possessed an enviable reputation for sagacity and enterprise. Their business expanding far beyond the limitations of their accommodations in Pearl street, they removed their warerooms to Devonshire street, where Mr. Taylor was succeeded by the late James Fisk, Jr. Up to this period they had conducted business as importers and jobbers of dry goods. The embarrassment of George W. Warren & Co., then one of the prominent houses in the city for the sale of dry goods at retail, offered Jordan, Marsh & Co. an opportunity to become their successors, the negotiations entered into between the parties resulting in the withdrawal of the former firm from the trade and the installation of the latter in the spacious and elegant quarters they now occupy on Washington street. Before the removal of their wholesale business to the building erected in Central court, on the site of the Adelphi Theatre, Fisk retired, and subsequently Wm. H. O'Brien and Benj. Stephenson became interested in the house. After the death of the former and the retirement of the latter the present firm was constituted, which consists of E. D. Jordan, Charles Marsh, William H. Brown, and J. C. Jordan.

THE INDICTED FIRM OF TOWNSEND & CO., OF BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The charges which were published yesterday against the firm of Townsend & Co., well-known commission merchants, long established on Central Wharf, were made a month ago. Three indictments were found by the recent Grand Jury. One of the charges against them is of having aided in procuring false entries of goods, namely, of the cargoes of the Fearless, the Argonaut, and the Borneo. It is charged that they were implicated in the late case of William F. Weld & Co. for getting exaggerated allowances of tares, and it is declared that the facts came out in course of the trial of that case. On being quietly arrested they recognized, each in $5,000, to answer. The penalty of the offense is a fine not exceeding $5,000 each, or imprisonment not exceeding two years each, or both fine and imprisonment. They stand high in the community, and have prominent connections.

GENET AND CHARLICK.

INTIMATE RELATIONS OF TWO NOTABLE POLITICIANS.

Nothing newer concerning the whereabouts of Genet could be ascertained yesterday. It is generally believed that the fugitive will never be captured. In fact, there appears to be nobody in search of him except the Sheriff's deputies, and it is doubted in many quarters that they are over anxious to catch him. The Police, whom it is natural to suppose would be the most likely to find some clue which might lead to his arrest, seem to be perfectly indifferent about the matter. When a convicted criminal escapes from the authorities, the Police are generally on the alert to arrest him. In the present instance, there is not the slightest show of any effort on their part. This is not surprising when the intimate relations between Police Commissioner Charlick, the Treasurer of the Police Board, and Genet are considered. Genet has always had a vast deal of confidence in the friendship of Charlick, and there is every reason to believe now that he was right. Charlick not only went to his assistance when he was indicted and became his bondsman, but he also manifested by his treatment of "Harry," and his demeanor toward him afterward, that he intended to be his friend to the last. Genet, after his indictment for forgery and "stealing lumber," might have been seen every day at Police Head-quarters. There he lolled in the easy chairs in Charlick's private office, lunched with the Commissioner, and was lathered and shaved by the Commissioners' barber in the private "shop" at Head-quarters. In fact, he spent the greater part of his time there, and certain jocose politicians dubbed him the "Sixth Commissioner." He and Charlick were sometimes entertained by the society of the other fugitives, Ex-Senator "Thunderbolt" Norton, Ex-Alderman Coman, and occasionally "Bond Smasher Murray," of Eighth street, keno game celebrities, called in. These last-mentioned worthies had the entrée to Commissioner Charlick's office, and were objects of envy to many poor but honest fellows in search of appointments on the Police force, who were keeping weary vigils in cheerless anterooms, for a few minutes' converse with the Commissioner. Many of these seekers for place were glad to secure the influence of Charlick's friend, and it is asserted that the incumbent of one important office in the Police Department owes his present position solely to the efforts of Genet in his behalf. The intimacy of Charlick and Genet is of long standing. Charlick's hand, politically, has always been raised against every man in any way inimical to his personal interests, and, while strongly opposing certain men and measures, the opposition to himself has always been bitter. When the old "Ring" was in power Charlick had a personal fight with Peter B. Sweeny, and other members of it. Annoyance to him was threatened by means of legislation at Albany. His Long Island Railroad was a portion of his public and financial operations then peculiarly valuable. But Genet was always true to him. He was his representative and most powerful friend in the State Legislature, and when Charlick's interests were imperiled by fellow legislators, Genet always came "to the front." He would hear of nothing injurious to his friend Charlick, and would tell those who contemplated action of this character that he would oppose them in other things. Genet, bold and fertile, and unscrupulous in political resources, was feared, and Charlick was "let alone" when Genet demanded that he should be. Outside of their political relations Genet and Charlick have been boon companions. There are many points of similarity in the characters of the two men, and they have often had pleasant social relations. It is not wonderful, therefore, that in "Prince Harry's" misfortunes Charlick should sympathize with him and extend the "right hand of fellowship," despite the clamor of an outraged public. Nor is it wonderful that the Police, knowing that one of, if not the most influential Commissioner in the department, is a bosom friend of the escaped convict, are paralyzed in this Genet affair and remain indifferent concerning his capture. If any individual member of the force should manifest undue energy in tracking the fugitive, might not his official head be lost? Even policemen, in these hard times, are forced to be cautious. If further proof of Charlick's friendship for Genet under all circumstances was needed, the assistance he rendered the now fugitive and then indicted Assemblyman in the Twenty-first District could be cited. The majority of the Democratic Inspectors of Elections appointed there were selected because they were friends of Genet. On the night before the escape of the prisoner from Shields, according to Sheriff Brennan, Genet visited Charlick, and it is supposed that the two had a most affectionate leave-taking.

RAID ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Shortly before 11 o'clock last night a large detachment of Police from the Tenth and Fifteenth Precincts, headed by Inspector McDermott, Capt. Ward, of the Tenth Precinct; Sergts. Day and Young, of the Fifteenth Precinct; and Knight and Vredenburgh, of the Tenth Precinct, and a number of the Central Office detectives, made a raid upon an alleged disreputable dance-house located at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, known as the Union Assembly Rooms. This place is kept by John Reiss and his son, and is said by the Police to be a resort for young thieves and abandoned females of the worst type of character. Many complaints have been made to Superintendent Matsell by the respectable people living in the neighborhood, who alleged that the place was of very bad repute, and the nightly orgies were of the most disgraceful description. Balls, attended by young thieves and the lowest class of females, were of nightly occurrence there, and Sunday night appears to have been usually selected for the most boisterous and disgraceful scenes. Liquor of the vilest sort was freely dispensed on these occasions, and frequently fights, often quite serious, were the consequence. The Police authorities determined to break up the place, and the result of this determination was the raid of last night. A ball was in progress there when the Police arrived, and the dancing was at its height when, at a given signal, the Police entered the ball-room, which is located on the second floor of the building. One detachment entered by the front door, on Grand street, and the other by the rear entrance on Elizabeth street. On the appearance of the Police, a scene of the utmost confusion and excitement ensued among those assembled in the large room, who numbered about 250 males and seventy females. A general rush was made for the doors, but it was found that the Police had taken the precaution to station guards at all the exits from the saloon. The windows next received the attention of those anxious to escape from the clutches of the Police, but the building had been surrounded by a cordon of officers, ready to seize any bold enough to drop from the windows. The Police made prisoners of all found in the place. Inspector McDermott, finding that there were more prisoners than he had anticipated, telegraphed the Sixth, Seventh, and Seventeenth Precincts to send their reserves at once to the scene to guard the prisoners. Escorted by policemen, batches of the prisoners were sent to Police Head-quarters, where their names, ages, &c., were entered at the Detective Office. After the cells at the Central Office had been filled up, detachments of the prisoners were sent to the station-houses of the Tenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Precincts for safe-keeping. To-day all those known to be thieves will be photographed for addition to the Rogues' Gallery, and all the prisoners will be arraigned before Justices Morgan and Bixby at the Tombs Police Court. The proprietors of the place were also arrested, and the Police seized $50, the receipts of the evening. The charge against the proprietors is keeping a disorderly house and disposing of liquor on Sunday. The rest of the prisoners are charged simply with disorderly conduct.

WASHINGTON.

THE "DEVELOPMENTS" IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Nothing can be more absurd than the representation that Treasury Department officials are greatly excited about the developments in regard to the keeping of horses and the purchase of street-car tickets. The whole expenditure for tickets for all the branches and bureaus of the department is only about $2,000 per year. The Treasury Department owns eleven horses, all told, and their keeping costs some $5,000 per year. The Secretary himself uses a one-horse carriage, when even those who are attacking the expenditure admit that the use of a span of horses and carriage properly belongs to him when it is necessary, as it is daily, for him to leave the Department on public business. Secretary Richardson only uses the one-horse department carriage for department business. There is one span and carriage owned by the department that could be dispensed with. It was not bought recently. All the other horses are indispensable, and the work which they do, if obtained by contract, would cost at least double the present expense. The department does all its hauling with its own horses, and pays nothing whatever for hauling to outside parties. Treasury Department officials court a Congressional investigation. The department is accused of paying $32 for the repairing of one wheelbarrow, and the country is warned that such extravagance will bring it to speedy ruin. The original voucher shows that the $32 was paid for building one new wheelbarrow and repairing four others. Thus it will be seen that not even the charges concerning insignificant expenditures stand upon the truth.

THE SHIPPING LAW—PETITION FOR ITS REPEAL.

The Shipping Commissioners appointed under the recent law of Congress have within a few days turned into the Treasury for the benefit of sick and disabled seamen the first installment of the fines and penalties collected under the law. An attempt will be made to repeal this law. Mr. Cox has already introduced a petition signed by 3,000 seamen of New-York asking for the repeal. The cause alleged is the desire to make their own contracts without guardianship or fraud.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General has completed a systematic and careful examination of estimates recently submitted to Congress for appropriations esteemed necessary for the proper performance of the postal service of the country during the next fiscal year, and the conclusion arrived at after such revision is that no reduction in the sums asked for can safely be made.

Before these estimates were approved by the Postmaster General, every item was rigidly scrutinized and brought down to the lowest possible figures. The salaries of the Postmasters, amounting to about $15,500,000, are fixed by law, and the estimate for the transportation of the inland mails, some $6,500,000, was placed at an amount only five per cent. greater than the amount required for this purpose during the current fiscal year, although the annual increase in the cost of this service, to keep pace with the growth and development of the country, has for the past five or six years been not less on an average than nine per centum. These two items made up nearly the aggregate of all the appropriations asked for.

THE CABINET.

Nearly all the Cabinet members are now absent, but, with the exception of Secretary Delano, will return before New-Year's Day.

THE NOMINATION FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

Only three witnesses have been examined by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary in connection with the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice, namely, Assistant Attorney General Hill, A. J. Falls, Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice, and Representative Nesmith, of Oregon—the last named with reference to the adverse telegrams from that State. While some Senators think the nomination may ultimately be confirmed, others are of the opinion that it will die in the committee.

THE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

The Postmaster General will submit to Congress plans and estimates for the improvement of the Post Office Department building, prepared by Supervising Architect Mullett, together with the recommendation that an appropriation of $1,500,000 be made to enlarge the building. It is said that unless some addition be made, it will be necessary to rent buildings in that neighborhood to accommodate all the clerks required for the transaction of business.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The Post Office changes for the week ending Dec. 27, are as follows:

New-England.—Postmasters appointed—Geo. H. Andrews, Monmouth, Kennebeck County, Me.; Eugene Simpson, Sullivan, Hancock County, Me.; Frederick B. Palmer, Lyme Centre, Grafton County, N. H.; A. J. Wallace, West Topsham, Orange County, Vt.; Rice Shaw Munn, Monson, Hampden County, Mass.; Henderson Ward, West Beckel, Berkshire County, Mass., Name changed—East Montville, Waldo County, Me., to West Searsmont, Reuben Higgins, Postmaster. Discontinued—East Peru, Oxford County, Me.

New-York.—Office established—Lawton Station, Erie County, Elijah H. Lawton, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Geo. D. Woodward, Greenwood, Steuben County; Mrs. Ira Sherman, East Windham, Greene County; Wesley Brooks, Union Centre, Broome County; Mrs. Lena Bartlett, Whitesville, Alleghany County; William Martin, Woodstock, Ulster County. Name changed—Pine's Bridge, Westchester County, to Croton Lake.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster appointed—James A. Baker, Scotch Plains, Union County.

Pennsylvania.—Office established—Lawsonham, Clarion County, D. C. Lawson, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Mrs. Eliza Sefton, Bakerstown, Alleghany County; William Davis, Fisher, Clarion County; Henry Kriebel, Hereford, Berks County: George Bieble, Kearsarge, Erie County; Peter X. Greisemer, Spangsville, Berks County; A. Rose, Jr., Sugar Creek, Venango County. Discontinued—Meekville, Berks County.

THE SNOW-STORM.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—The snow-storm cleared up about noon to-day. The first good sleighing for the season is now being had.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Four or five inches of snow fell last night and to-day. The weather cleared up at noon.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Dec. 28.—A severe north-east snow-storm has prevailed since 5 o'clock last night. About six inches have fallen, and it is still snowing. The wind is blowing a gale.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 28.—Eight inches of snow fell along the Hudson last night and this morning, but the weather to-night is comparatively mild. Fears are entertained that the ice crop this Winter will be a partial failure. Last Winter at this time the ice was ten inches thick, and many of the houses were half full. As yet, ice-cutting has not commenced at any point, and hundreds of men and boys are waiting for employment.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28.—During Saturday night the roof of Dorman's carriage repository, on Goffe street, fell in from the weight of snow. Twenty-five carriages were inside, to which about $1,500 damage was done.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—There was a steady fall of snow in this city from Saturday morning to Sunday forenoon, following a considerable storm on Friday. The depth of snow on a level is from 22 to 24 inches.

THE ELECTION IN GENET'S DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The date of the election in the Twenty-first Assembly District is fixed for Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1874.

A. & W. SPRAGUE—ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 28.—As nearly as can be ascertained, the facts in regard to the alleged defalcation in the office of A. & W. Sprague are as follows: The accounts of various corporations in which the Spragues have a controlling interest have been kept in one counting-room, one man, Charles Greene, having the general supervision of all. It is understood that Mr. Greene had speculated in stocks, and he has been such a confidential if not a valuable man that during the last year or two he has received $15,000 a year. When Zachariah Chaffee took charge of the Sprague property as trustee for the creditors he found that Mr. Greene had overdrawn from $140,000 to $200,000, probably $147,000. It is understood that Mr. Greene has been an indorsee of some of the Sprague paper, and he alleges that he was authorized to take the money as collateral for his indorsement. He declares that he took the money with the consent of Amasa Sprague, but Amasa does not look at it in that light. The affair is not regarded of such a character as to make Greene's immediate removal necessary. There is intense suffering among the poor of Olneyville because the Delaine Company have failed to pay their employes.

SPAIN.

CASTELAR AND SALMERON—VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY AGAIN SPOKEN OF.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Castelar, Salmeron, and Figueras held a conference yesterday. The *Correspondencia* thinks that it will result in a complete agreement; but the *Imparcial* and *Diario* say an understanding is impossible.

The report is reiterated that the Spanish Government requires of the United States the restitution of the Virginius and the payment of an indemnity.

FRANCE.

OBSEQUIES OF FRANCOIS HUGO.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The civil burial of François Hugo took place to-day. M. Louis Blanc delivered a funeral oration at the late residence of the deceased. Victor Hugo and all the leading Radicals of Paris were present. A long procession followed the remains to the place of interment.

Upward of 10,000 persons followed the remains to the grave.

THE HOSTILITY OF THE BISHOPS TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 29—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says France has given satisfactory assurances to Germany relative to the hostile pastorals of the French Bishops.

RECALL OF M. FOURNIER FROM ROME.

ROME, Dec. 28.—M. Fournier, the French Minister, has presented his letters of recall, and taken leave of the King of Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARRIVAL OF A NEW-YORK STEAMER.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 28.—The Guion steamer Wyoming, from New-York Dec. 18, arrived this evening.

GERMANY.

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The condition of the Emperor's health to-day is very satisfactory.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Toronto, yesterday morning, totally destroyed Windover's brick block. Nothing was saved. Loss, over $25,000; no insurance on either building or contents.

Last evening a fire occurred in the manufactory of the New-Haven Banking Company on State street, New-Haven. Loss about $9,000; insurance, $5,500. John Philps, Frederick Catlin, and Stephen Gerard, firemen, were injured by falling walls, but it is probable they will recover.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Rev. Father Maher, of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Norristown, Penn., died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease.

The schooner William Newton dragged her anchors and went ashore in the inner harbor at Providence, R. I., yesterday. An unknown schooner is also ashore.

The Commissioners of St. Mary's County, Md., have awarded $81,500, the balance of the State appropriation for internal improvements, to the Southern Maryland Railroad Company.

The number of hogs packed at St. Louis since Nov. 1 was 359,215. The total number packed in Chicago from Nov. 1 to date was 990,254, against 633,783 for the same time last year.

On Saturday night Police Officer Chantry, of Philadelphia, was ordered under arrest by Police Lieut. Rice, of the Third District, for intoxication. He defied the officers, and drawing a pistol fired two shots, but fortunately neither took effect. Chantry was locked up, and has been held to bail.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—1 A. M.—The storm which prevailed on the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts to-day has passed north-eastward, and is now apparently central in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where brisk westerly winds, with continued stormy weather, prevail. Light to fresh winds, with clearing weather and lower temperature, are reported from New-England and the Middle States. Generally cloudy weather and areas of light snow, and fresh to brisk southerly to westerly winds, are reported from the lake region. The temperature has fallen, with continued clear weather and light winds in the South Atlantic States, while it has risen slightly, with continued clear weather, in the Gulf States, and thence northward to the Ohio Valley. The temperature has fallen, with increased pressure and cloudy weather, in the north-west, except in Iowa and Missouri, where the temperature has risen and clear weather prevails.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Southern States east of the Mississippi River, generally clear weather will prevail, with light to fresh variable winds and continued low temperature.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, light to fresh north-westerly and south-westerly winds, with continued low temperature and partly cloudy weather.

For the lake region, fresh to brisk southerly and westerly winds with generally cloudy weather, lower temperature and possibly areas of light snow.

For the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, veering to westerly, with lower temperature and generally fair weather.

For the North-west, decidedly lower temperature, with northerly to westerly winds, and less cloudiness.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 30°; 6 A. M., 29°; 9 A. M., 33°; 12 M., 38°; 3 P. M., 38°; 6 P. M., 34°; 9 P. M., 31°; 12 M., 29°. Average, 32⅝°.

THE HOG SUPPLY.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 28.—The *National Crop Reporter* publishes to-day corrected returns from the States of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Tennessee, Kansas, Missouri, and Indiana in reference to the supply of hogs for the current season, showing that the total number fattened in the States named is eight and one-tenth per cent. less than for the season of 1872; and the comparative falling off in each State is as follows: Illinois, five per cent.; Minnesota, ten and three-tenths per cent.; Wisconsin, six and nine-tenths per cent.; Iowa, six and five-tenths per cent.; Ohio, nine and two-tenths per cent.; Tennessee, twenty-one per cent.; Kansas, seven and six-tenths per cent.; Missouri, seven and three-tenths per cent.; Indiana, seven and eight-tenths per cent. Correspondents in most localities report that feeders, generally, have disposed of all marketable hogs, and that, although there will probably be some sent forward late in the season, the market will be limited, as the farmers have sold as closely as possible, with a view to saving feed. The average falling off in weight per head is estimated at eighteen pounds in Indiana, nineteen pounds in Iowa, six pounds in Illinois, fourteen pounds in Ohio, nine pounds in Kentucky, sixteen pounds in Missouri, and twenty-three pounds in Kansas. The average of acreage of Winter wheat sown the present season, compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, and Tennessee, averaging eleven and one-half per cent.

DEATH OF ELISE HOLT.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—Miss Elise Holt, comedienne, died to-night at the Robinson House, after three weeks' illness, of typhoid pneumonia.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

CONTINUED DETENTION OF TRAINS.

RAILROAD SMASH-UP—A SWITCH TAMPERED WITH—THE FIREMEN RESUMING WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 28.—No trains have left this city on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Road to-day. A through express leaves to-morrow morning at 6:50. The train due here at 3:15 yesterday afternoon did not arrive until after 11 o'clock last evening. At Columbia, a suburb of Cincinnati, seven miles out, some miscreant had turned the switch, and the train engineered by Master Mechanic Setchell ran into a siding already occupied by some freight cars. Setchell reversed engine, put on air-brakes, and jumped off; the fireman and City Solicitor Warrington followed his example. Setchell was badly bruised. The train was going at the rate of twenty miles per hour. The engine and tender were badly smashed. The freight cars were pushed from the siding, and the forward one was jammed into the kitchen of a dwelling-house. The passengers were jolted and frightened, but escaped uninjured. Another train conveyed them up to the depot.

Some of the firemen are coming back and are being taken at the reduced rate of wages. The company will not recede.

The Superintendents of the Pan Handle Division and of the Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central telegraph that the outlook is better. All trains except an accommodation train will leave to-morrow.

THE ENGINEERS DENY KNOWLEDGE OF THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT—OTHER STRIKES THREATENED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Superintendent Ellison has offered $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the man who misplaced the switch at Columbia last night, causing the train to run off the track. Several of the best of the striking engineers to-day disclaim all knowledge of this crime, and declare it had no connection with the plan of the strike, and no sanction of the Brotherhood of Engineers. A boy at Columbia saw a man turn the switch thirty seconds before the train came, and then run away. It was done by some one having a key. The train was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour at the time. It drove one of ten freight cars, which were on a side track, into a dwelling, demolishing the kitchen and causing a narrow escape of two of the inmates from death. Two men on the track were slightly injured, but are doing well. Superintendent Ellison is in receipt of a dispatch from the Superintendents of the Pan Handle and Columbus, and Chicago and Indiana Central Divisions that the outlook is better to-day than at any time since the strike began.

The best engineers here to-day have expressed regret for having struck, but have not asked to be taken back. The leading engineer at Morrow, a station a short distance from this city, said to-day he would come to Cincinnati to-morrow and try to induce his fellow-engineers to recant and ask to be taken back on the companies' terms.

The firemen commenced coming back to-day, and some of them have been received. The Superintendent here will make it the occasion for dropping the poorest men. He had not less than fifty applications from engineers of other roads yesterday, coming, however, without recommendations, and therefore were not engaged. Four engineers were engaged to-day. Neither of the two passenger trains which were due to leave, started from here to-day. No freight trains will run to-morrow, but by Wednesday they are expected to move regularly. All of the passenger trains, except two accommodations, will move to-morrow. After Tuesday all trains will run unless prevented by unforseen developments. The accident last night has had the effect to double the precautions of the company and array the best engineers against the reckless criminal ones.

A special from Richmond, Ind., says a Logansport watchman discovered a misplaced switch and restored it, by great effort, barely in time to save a passenger train full of people which passed by at a rate of twenty-five miles per hour.

A Fort Wayne special says a strike of the engineers on the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad is imminent, against the fifteen per cent. reduction of wages. A committee of engineers have protested to the officers, who remain firm. The strike is expected to-morrow. The strike here is confined to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway. The officers say they will not compromise.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 28.—The engineers' strike still continues. At a meeting held in Allegheny City to-day, it was resolved to stand out at all hazards. Trains are arriving and departing on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Cleveland and Pittsburg Roads as usual. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Road is suffering more than the others. It is understood the engineers of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway go to work to-morrow, accepting the reduction.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—Everything quiet here to-day, and railroad matters improving. A passenger-train arrived on the Pan Handle Railroad from Columbus at 1:30 this A. M., and one train went east at 3 P. M., Superintendent Miller, of the first division, being in charge.

Another train from Columbus will arrive at about 10 P. M. On the Louisville Road, one train arrived to-night.

A train with troops, which left here yesterday afternoon for Logansport, was ditched at Walburn, five miles east of Logansport, by the switch being turned. The soldiers marched into Logansport, arriving there at 4 this morning. Everything is quiet there to-day, no efforts being made by the strikers to prevent the moving of trains. The regular mail and passenger trains left Logansport for Chicago to-day.

CARD FROM THE GRAND CHIEF OF THE BROTHERHOOD — THE STRIKE UNAUTHORIZED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 28.—The following communication has been furnished to the agent of the Associated Press:

> The strike now in operation on the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is in direct violation of the rules of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. My advice to every member of the brotherhood that has quit work on account of the strike is to go to work at once and to use every influence in their power to induce all persons engaged in the strike to resume work and desist from any interference with the company's property or men. In my opinion no dishonor will be attached to any man who accepts a situation from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during their present difficulties. (Signed,) CHAS. WILSON,
> Grand Chief Engineer.

John Ferhenbach, President of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union, has issued orders instructing members of that order at Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Logansport, Jeffersonville, and Ulrichsville, Ohio, to refrain from interfering with the locomotive engineers in their strike.

FREIGHT AND LIVE STOCK TRANSPORTATION STOPPED—A VIOLATED AGREEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 28.—The railroad strike, which was inaugurated at noon on Friday last by the locomotive engineers of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, but better known as the "Pan Handle" route, has resulted more disastrously to the railroad companies than was at first contemplated. Many of the railroad managers anticipated that it was but a mere scare on the part of the engineers, and that they would resume work on the following day. Up to the present time the engineers remain firm, and the depot at this point looks rather lonesome for want of locomotives. The officials of the roads whom I have called upon to-day do not seem to be very communicative, although they are confident the engineers will succumb. The citizens generally seem to sympathize with the engineers, as do the anti-railroad organization, the Grangers. The difficulty has arisen from the fact that the railroad officials have reduced the wages of the engineers ten per cent., which the latter have refused to accept. In so doing they show that they are clearly in the right. To prove this to be so, I was shown an agreement between the railroad officials and the locomotive engineers, dated Jan. 20, 1873, which is signed by A. J. Cassatt, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and J. D. Lang, Assistant General Manager of the "Pan Handle," and leased lines. In this agreement it is stipulated that the engineers shall be paid a stipulated price by the trip, and not by the day, week, or month. So long as this contract existed, it is fair to presume that the railway monopolists have no right to violate it, unless both parties agree to it. The result of this is, that the traveling community and shippers of freight have to suffer for what the railroad companies are virtually responsible for.

Since Friday last, but three or four trains have either arrived at or left this point, and railroad men inform me that there are no less than forty-five cars of live stock and twenty-seven cars of perishable freight, to say nothing of the trains of freight and passenger cars lying idle here. It is estimated that there are about 3,000 engineers, firemen, and other employes who have ceased to work at the proposed reduction.

It would be well for Eastern passengers, who think of coming West on the lines west of Pittsburg to wait until the trouble is over.

The train which was due from the East at 10:30 A. M. to-day did not arrive until about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Up to the present time the engineers have been very quiet, offering no obstructions at this point to any one who may wish to run any of the engines. Reports of violence at other points have been received, all of which the Brotherhood of Engineers unanimously condemn, and they want the perpetrators punished to the fullest extent of the law.

At the rooms of the engineers Sunday was appropriately observed. Their meeting was opened with prayer and reading of the Scriptures, and about 200 men participated in the exercises.

THE JUNIATA'S FREIGHT.

OBJECT OF THE INVESTIGATION—THIRTEEN A "LUCKY" NUMBER.

The testimony taken yesterday on board the Juniata, was not taken with a view to discover what was the treatment the prisoners received at the hands of the Spanish authorities, but to ascertain whether the Virginius did anything to violate the law. So far as it has gone, it seems that she was on a regular passenger trip to Port Simon; that there were no arms on board, and that there was no other flag beside that of the United States on the ship. It is presumed that detailed statements of their treatment and sufferings will be required of the passengers and crew hereafter. The prisoners say that they were told many times, by the Spaniards, that if they would make statements to the effect that the Virginius had arms on board, that they would be set at liberty, and they assert that some actually did make such statements, under threats.

One of the passengers of the Juniata had a more eventful experience, perhaps, than any other of the survivors. He was the thirteenth man; that is to say, when the second detail for execution was made, thirteen men were taken out, but the Spaniards, thinking that it was an unlucky number, returned one to the prison. The lot fell on one of two brothers, American citizens.

The saved man is young and a very intelligent man who speaks Spanish fluently.

PROF. AGASSIZ.

SERMON BY REV. WAYLAND HOYT.

A large congregation assembled in Steinway Hall last evening, at 8 o'clock, to hear Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second avenue and Tenth street, deliver a sermon from the life of the late lamented Prof. Louis Agassiz. Rev. Mr. Hoyt chose his text from the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, eighth chapter and part of the twenty-ninth verse: "But this I say, brethren—the time is short." He also quoted the First Epistle to the Gallatians, fourth chapter and part of the fifth verse: "Redeeming time." The preacher then proceeded to say: When at sea the clouds gather and darken, and the waves are dashed into spray, it would not do to sail under a full breadth of canvas. Up go the sailors, who do not altogether furl them, but tie a portion of the sails firmly to the yard-arms, and the ship goes smoothly under shortened sails. This was just such a figure as the text presented. He would say unto them the time was short: this was the last Sunday night of the old year; a few days more and it would be past, and the life of each one present would be shortened by another year. This was a matter of great significance to all; this passing away of the old year was like the shortened sail; it was so much off from the sum of each one's life; it brought each one so much nearer the Lord. Having given a number of lucid illustrations to show how time had been redeemed by some and lost to others, he went on to say that he should present to their view an example left them by one of the most delightful of teachers. A few days since and there passed from our midst one of the noblest, one of the most healthful, of lives which has ever illuminated any age or nation. It seemed to him that he could not use this last Sabbath evening of the year more suitably than by calling attention to the life of the lamented and learned Prof. Agassiz, and especially to the salient lessons which it imparted. Of course he would not pretend to give an exhaustive argument as to the place Prof. Agassiz held in life, but he hoped to be able to draw from that life, instances which, if heeded, would enable all to live better in the future than they had done in the past. It was an inspiring example whereby those who were disposed to redeem time, would do so, if they only followed the noble example set them. His life was one of thrilling, ceaseless activity. Labor was no curse, but rather a blessing to humanity. The life of Prof. Agassiz was a life of perpetual labor. David, and Paul, and John labored and kept their faculties continually at work; so did Agassiz. True genius was capacity for work, and in that respect Agassiz was a genius. People talk about self-made men. Every man who has a mind to be so is self-made. A son one time told his father his sword was too short, and the father replied, "Add to it, my son." Newton confessed that the way to his discoveries was through work—through labor. Kepler had said that earnest, incessant thought elevates one to the position of a King—almost a God. That life that went out the other day was only another emphatic instance of the great law of time. The life of Agassiz was one of unconquerable energy, from the time when he first began to study the fishes by the shore of his own native lake. He drew inspiration from everything he saw around him. Toil rescued the secrets of the glacier while Agassiz labored in their midst. Toil gathered the material of the natural history of the United States, and caused the present widespread love for science. Toil raised up a museum of natural wonders at the hand of Agassiz. By arduous and incessant toil he fulfilled the words of the text; he "redeemed time." Of course, the way of the learned Professor was too high for the reverend gentleman and his audience to follow, but they could do their best, and, by doing so they would be following in the footsteps of the apostle. Agassiz would go into his museum, handle his specimens, and play with them, being all the time absorbed in deep reflection. As he looked and examined those specimens he systematized his ideas, and produced a code of laws by which he was to be guided. The Professor told a friend who had informed the reverend gentleman of the fact, that he wrote out the classification of his works in six weeks. What a brief time! What labor! What a lesson of toil! Here the reverend gentleman entered into an elaborate argument on toil, showed the difference between the drudges of labor who do just what they are forced to do and no more, and those who work with an earnest, conscientious conviction that this world was made to labor in. Of the latter class was the noble-minded, high-souled Agassiz. He threw his head and heart, his intellect and enthusiasm, into his work. He was one of those workers to whom work was light, for he was an artist in his work. There were other artists besides the lamented Professor. He had read in a book of a bootblack in London, who, for Jesus' sake determined to become the best bootblack in London. That man, as far as he went, was an artist in his work, though altogether ignoble when contrasted with the great deceased. If there was anything more than another to be admired in Agassiz, it was the great joy with which he labored. When coming once to this country the ship landed at Newfoundland. The first thing he did was to look around to see if he could find some new indications of his favorite theory. When he was asked why he did not deliver lectures and make money by his discoveries, he made the remarkable answer, "I have not time to make money." One time, when a painter asked him what he thought of a painting of a fish he had executed, Agassiz replied, "Don't you see you have left out two or three of the scales?" A gentleman on shipboard, one time, pointing the Professor out to a friend, remarked, "That is Prof. Agassiz; he knows more than any man alive." Here the reverend gentleman gave several illustrations to show how great one might become by close observation, and remarked that the dead zoölogist was so great an observer of small things, that even the most trifling incident occurring in his particular line of research did not escape his observation. He was all humility in his teachableness. On one occasion he went to the house of one of his pupils and knelt down before him while he (the pupil) explained some facts in reference to specimens he had. As an instance of the humility and goodheartedness of the Professor, the reverend gentleman mentioned that on one occasion, while going to a well to fetch some water, he trod accidentally on a child's foot. One of his pupils, thinking he was too long absent from the class, went to see what was the matter and found him sitting on a stone nursing the injured and crying child. Emerson said that every person who loved was a lover. Prof. Agassiz was truly one, for he loved much. He had a brain possessed of marvelous scope and power, and his fame was hourly whispered in every portion of the eastern and western hemispheres. When Laplas asked Napoleon what he thought of his new work, he said, "You did not mention God in it." Laplas replied, "Sire, I have no need for such a hypothesis." What a difference between this man and the good Professor who prayed to God for grace and wisdom! In conclusion, Rev. Mr. Hoyt drew a very feeling description of the piety of Prof. Agassiz and his submissiveness to the Divine will.

A hymn was then sung, and the large audience separated.

For the Holidays

H. T. Wilhelm & Co., No. 1,152 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., sell their entirely new stock of China, Glass, and Earthen-ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Parians, Cutlery, Plated ware, &c., at panic prices.—*Advertisement.*

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Rich, Pure, and Harmless.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL, for the Handkerchief. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Bronzes and Fancy Furniture, for holiday presents, at a discount of twenty per cent. —*Advertisement.* G. L. KELTY & Co., 724 Broadway.

A pleasure to have teeth extracted at Dr. HASBROUCK'S, late operator at Colton's. Office, No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

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POMMERY & GRENO.
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Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

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Special Notice—Cigars.—We offer, for ten days, our stock of cigars, comprising all grades and styles, at prices less than manufacturing cost. Jobbers and retailers will do well to call and see for themselves.
D. HIRSCH & CO., No. 174 Water st.

Furs! Furs! For Holiday Presents, at prices to suit the times. Call before purchasing.
BURKE, No. 210 Broadway.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

ABBOTT—HOLKINS.—On the 27th inst., at St. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., W. STEVENSON ABBOTT to MARIA, daughter of the late Joel Holkins.

CROKER—FRAZIER.—On Monday, Dec. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, RICHARD CROKER to LIZZIE FRAZIER, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

AUSER.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 26, ALBERT AUSER, only son of Samuel and Louisa Auser, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, on Croton av., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BEEBE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1873, LUCIA F., wife of Asel Beebe, in the 73d year of her age.

Her remains will be interred in Bethel, Conn. Funeral services at the Congregational Church, at 1 o'clock, Wednesday, 31st inst. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Also, a short service at No. 365 Gates av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BRAINE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 27, BRUCE ARDEN, youngest son of Commander D. L. Braine, U. S. N., aged 9 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Dec. 27, Eliza Brown, widow of the late Henry W. Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles C. Shelly, No. 16 Third avenue, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock.

BOGGS.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, of bilious remittent fever, ROBERT NEILSON, son of J. Lawrence and Cornelia B. Boggs, aged 11 years 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 1:30 o'clock, without further invitation. Trains leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street Ferries, New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., and return at 4 P. M.

DECKER.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday evening, Dec. 26, ALFRED DECKER, late of this City, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Brick Church, Orange, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 9:40 A. M.

GEIB.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 27, SARAH, widow of the late George H. Geib.

Funeral from the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, 29th inst. Friends and relations invited to attend without further notice.

HATCH.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on the 27th December, ELIZABETH T., relict of Wm. B. Hatch, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of M. Briggs, No. 182 Henry st. (this City), to which the friends of the family are invited to attend.

MARSHALL.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 28, 1873, at No. 12 Gramercy place, of pneumonia, WILLIAM B. MARSHALL, son of the late Rev. Joseph D. Marshall, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral services from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

McMURRAY.—On Dec. 27, at the residence of Dr. R. McMurray, No. 192 2d av., Mrs. MARY GRACE McMURRAY, wife of R. McMurray, Esq., of Salem, Washington County, N. Y.

Her remains will be taken to Salem, on Monday, for interment.

McFARLAND.—At the residence of his parents, No. 345 West 24th st., HARRY, youngest son of Joseph and Mary McFarland, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 2 days.

Friends of the family and members of Templar Lodge, No. 203, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MALCOLM.—On Friday evening, the 26th inst., MARY ADAH, daughter of James P. and Caroline M. Malcolm, in the 16th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 17 East 80th st., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MOUNT.—On Friday evening, MARIA BRAINERD, widow of the late Richard E. Mount, aged 81 years.

Funeral from Trinity Chapel on Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

ROGERS.—Dec. 27, BOARDMAN H. ROGERS, son of T. P. and P. B. Rogers.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHWAB.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Dec. 27, EMMA, wife of Christopher Schwab, and daughter of Charles Baker, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 30 South 9th st., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock.

VERNON.—On Saturday, 27th December, ANNA VERNON, widow of the late Edward Vernon, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Edward Vernon, on Belmont av., west of Bergen av., Jersey City Heights.

WALLER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 27, AUTHUR WALLER, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, West Flushing, Long Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 10:10, and 11 o'clock.

WOODS.—On Sunday morning, the 28th inst., suddenly, JAMES H. WOODS, of this City, in the 74th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from No. 49 East 21st st. on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STREET LAMPS.

Extract report, Board of Public Works, City of New-York: "Lamps of the old pattern beyond repair are replaced by the BARTLETT LAMP, 'Boulevard' pattern, which, while a little more expensive, are much more durable, ornamental, and give a better light. These lamps have been in use in the City for a year past, and have given great satisfaction." Lamps furnished and fitted up upon application to J. W. BARTLETT, 569 Broadway.

PARALYSIS, DISEASED KIDNEYS, AND PROSTATE, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, &c.—Chronic disease of the prostate gland stimulates the formation of stone and gravel more than any other disease. How absurd, then, to expect to cure one without the other! See Dr. A. H. Heath's pamphlets, as this is a sample case presented daily: Dear Sir: Since drinking the Bethesda Spring Water I have voided eighteen calculi. The water has decomposed and dissolved them, as they are easily crushed with the thumb and finger, being porous. My paralysis has also been relieved. JAMES R. CARTER, New-York. Depot and consultation rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKIES.—"OLD Maize," Bourbon and Rye. Medal and diploma awarded by American Institute. The "P. P." brands are the only *perfectly pure* whiskies in the world. Send orders. No. 841 Hudson st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 50c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 27, Nicholas R. Conner, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Wm. H. Hart, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house and lot, 25 by 100, No. 97 Thompson street, west side, 200 feet north of Spring street, for $19,000, to James Kent, the owner of a second mortgage on the property. Hugh N. Camp, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, sold the premises No. 91 Delancey street, south side, between Ludlow and Orchard streets, embracing a lot 25 by 87.6, with a three-story brick house upon the front thereof, and a four-story brick house in rear, for $17,250, the purchaser being Susan A. Thorpe, plaintiff in the legal action. Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, also sold the four-story brick house, with lot 25.6 by 100, No. 61 Irving Place, for $75, to Alanson Robinson, one of the defendants in the legal proceedings. This sale was but nominal, as we understand that the title to the property is defective. No particulars were, however, given at the auction, and this being the case, no bid except that noted was received. No further business was transacted.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

As is always the case at this season of the year, the attendance at the auctions of the week has been light, while but few sales, and these of an unimportant character, have been consummated. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 27, is $133,132, exceeding, somewhat, the total of the week previous, ending with Saturday, Dec. 20, when the figures were $99,810. While dull in the auction line, the market has been even more depressed in other branches, and nothing has been doing in the way of business; in fact, at the present time, it is almost impossible to dispose of property at anything like reasonable prices, and except at a heavy loss on heretofore-sustained values, no transfers are being effected. With the opening of the New Year, however, a change for the better is hoped for and confidently predicted.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for this week, all legal, and all taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

To-day, Monday, Dec. 29.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 80, with improvements, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 73 feet west of Madison avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Gardner, Esq., Referee, of a lot 25 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Seventy-sixth street, south side, 375 feet east of Second avenue.

By Wilson H. Blackwell, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Forty-third street, south side 159 feet east of Madison avenue, lot 25 by 101.10.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel M. Van Cott, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, with building thereon, known as "The Friends Meeting-house," situate on Chambers street, south side, the plot extending through to Rose street, between Pearl and Duane streets. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the house and lot No. 50 Rose street, adjoining above, lot 34 by 79 by 60.11. Also, similar sales, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of the following property, four lots, together forming a plot in size 102.2 by 100, on Second avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-sixth street; four lots, together forming a plot 102.2 by about 93.6, on the Grand Boulevard, south-east corner of Eighty-second street, and a house and lot, 25 by 87, on Delancey street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. E. Stiger, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, and two lots, together 50 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, adjoining above in rear, 315 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court partition sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of eight parcels of land, with buildings, situate respectively on East Broadway, Pike and Division streets.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of one lot 19.4 by 142.4, with building, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

Wednesday, Dec. 31.

By Daniel M. Seaman, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Uriah H. Tompkins, Esq., Referee, of two houses and lots on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 95.5 feet east of Lexington avenue; lots each 25 by 100.5. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of one lot and improvements on Third avenue, east side, 60.10 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth street, lot 20 by 85.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Chas. T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, of one lot and improvements on West Forty-sixth street, north side, 300 feet west of Eleventh avenue; lot 25 by 124.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 19 West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 354.2 feet west of Fifth avenue; lot 20.10 by 98.9.

Friday, Jan. 2, 1874.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story Mansard-roof iron bank building and lot on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue; lot 25 by 125.

Saturday, Jan. 3.

By Hugh N. Camp, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Bosse, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on Forsyth street, east side, between Delancey and Rivington streets, known as lot No. 617 of the Delancey estate; lot in size 25 by 100.

This sale will close the business of the week.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, DEC. 27.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 3-story brick house, (front,) 1 4-story brick house, (rear,) and lot, No. 91 Delancey st., s. s., between Ludlow and Orchard sts., lot 25x87.6	$17,250

By Nicholas R. Conner.

1 3-story brick house and lot, No. 97 Thompson st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Spring st., lot 25x100	$19,000

By Joseph McGuire.

1 4-story brick house and lot, No. 61 Irving place, w. s., between 17th and 18th sts., lot 25.6x100, (nominal)	$7,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 26.

Ridge st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25x100	24,875
30th st., s. s., 189.10 ft. w. of Broadway widening, 16.8x98.9	15,000
48th st., n. s., 151 ft. e. of 5th av., 24x100.5	75,000
48th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.5	3,125
85th st., n. s., 101.3 ft. w. of Lexington av., 17x102.2	20,000
107th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.11	4,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

3d av., n. w. corner 47th st., 150.5x95; 47th st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x100.5; 48th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x100.5	15,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, 1874, the extra-wide and first-class banking building, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Bank, corner of Pine st.; the lot is about 37x100 feet, covered by a marble-front six-story building, with large and complete vaults on the first and second stories, built up on solid foundations from sub-cellar; has steam engine under front sidewalk giving steam heat throughout the building; the first floor, about level with the sidewalk, and the second floor, are especially adapted for banking or insurance business. This property can be delivered on the 1st of May next, if sold before Feb. 1, ensuing. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$30,000.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house in 23d st., near 4th av., 25x65, lot 100; good order; a bargain. For sale by ORDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-WIDE LOT AND BUILDING, No. 401 Broadway, north-west corner of Walker st.; lot about 29x103; particularly suitable for a bank; price asked, $175,000; possession May 1 next. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE EXTRA WIDE AND deep (about 30x200) store, No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer st., first floor, basement and sub-cellar; $16,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or JOHN LLOYD'S SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—TILL OCT. 1, 1874, TO A PRIVATE family, a completely-furnished and first-class four-story full-size house on Stuyvesant square, 15th st. and Rutherford place, and near St. George's Church. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, for the Winter or year; rents reduced. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. E. DAYTON, [illegible] Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

MISCELLANEOUS.

500 NAMES SENT FREE FOR 50 CENTS. [illegible], Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

DRY GOODS.

Twenty-third Annual Greeting.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

E. Ridley & Son,

No. 309 Grand St., New-York,

CLEARING OUT ALL THEIR

Toys & Fancy Holiday Stock,

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON EVERY PURCHASE OF ONE DOLLAR AND UP.

Edward Ridley & Son,

309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen St.

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

☞ Grand street cross-town line of cars stop at the door—five minutes' ride from Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

At the Great East Side Establishment.

Lines of all Silk Ribbons, at 15c., 20c., and 25c.

All Silk Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, 31c., 50c., 75c.; SEVEN INCHES WIDE.

10,000 Ladies' Windsor Ties, 25c. each.

2-Button Kid Gloves, 85c. pair. Warranted.

Ladies' and Gents' Opera Gloves

FOR PARTIES AND BALLS, 85c., $1, and $1 25.

Gents' Lined FUR TOP, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 up.

Reynier's Dog Skin, $1 50 pair.

Ladies' and Gents' Castor Gloves, 75c. and $1 pair.

One Button Kid Gloves, 45c.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, Ladies Linen Handkerchiefs.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, Collars, Sleeves, Made-up Lace Goods.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, Silver Ware.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, Russia Leather Cases, Portemonnaies, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c., &c.

Edward Ridley & Son.

309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen St.

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

☞ Grand street cross-town line of cars stop at the door—five minutes' ride from Broadway.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

DOUBLE DISCOUNT!!!!!!!!!!

DOUBLE DISCOUNT!!!!!!!!!!!

DOUBLE DISCOUNT!

20 PER CENT. off on Toys!
20 PER CENT. off on Dolls!
20 PER CENT. off on Vienna Bronzes!
20 PER CENT. off on French Bronzes!
20 PER CENT. off on Real Bronzes!
20 PER CENT. off on Velvet and Satin Bon-Bon Boxes!
20 PER CENT. off on Vienna Leather Goods!
20 PER CENT. off Fine Pearl Fans!
20 PER CENT. off Fine Ivory Fans!
20 PER CENT. off Fine Real Lace Fans!

This discount will be taken off from our prices of last week, and will be continued MONDAY, Dec. 29, TUESDAY, Dec. 30, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.

A fine stock of Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Hosieries, and Gloves, Perfumery, Toilet Goods, Jet Goods, Housekeeping and Housefurnishing Goods, well adapted for the Holidays.

Try our LA FORGE GLOVE!! Try our LA FORGE GLOVE!!

All the new party shades now in. Ladies' Two-Button, 93 cents a pair.

A new pair given for all that rip or tear.

Store closed at 6 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

LACE CURTAINS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

The balance of Bankrupt stock of Upholstery Goods will be sold this week at about one-half their value. The largest assortment in the City, consisting of

Real Lace Curtains, $7 50 per pair and upward, to finest quality manufactured.

Guipure Lace Curtains, $5 pair and upward.

Nottingham Lace Curtains from $2 per pair upward.

Vestibule Laces, real and Nottingham.

Plain, striped, and figured Reps, Damasks, Satins, Cretonnes, Chintzes, &c.

Fringes, Gimps, Cords, and Tassels of all colors, sizes, and styles, for trimming, draperies, lambrequins, &c.

Curtain Loops and Bands in endless variety.

Piano and Table Covers.

Lambrequins and Cornices.

On hand the Patent Extension Cornice; will fit any window; can be put up at an hour's notice.

CARPETS.

Great Reduction

In order to reduce stock preparatory to our annual inventory.

Oil-cloths, all widths, at panic prices.

Druggets of every description a specialty.

MATS AND RUGS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S

Great Carpet and Upholstery Rooms,

Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st.

P. S.—Carpets made and put down at one day's notice this week.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.

EVERY ARTICLE OFFERED AT PANIC PRICES.

BLACK GUIPURE YAK, THREAD LACES,
REAL POINT GAZE, VALENCIENNES, POINT APPLIQUE LACES.
REAL GUIPURE CAPES, $7, worth $12.
VEILS, BARBES, CAPES, COLLARS, SETS, &c.
PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, LOOPS, ORNAMENTS.
TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, $1 25, warranted.
SILK TIES AT HALF PRICES.

We are offering the largest stock of Real Laces in the City, at prices that will defy competition.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st.—FULL LINE OF WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS. New REDINGOTES. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM warranted perfect. Cutting and basting.

BURDETTE SMITH,
No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

10

PER CENT. DISCOUNT

CONTINUED.

LACES, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST.

Six Per Cent. Interest Paid on Sums of $5 to $2,000.

Sums Over $2,000 Five Per Cent.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1874, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1874.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. E. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

☞ *Send for circular.*

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Nos. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

FORTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-sixth Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

FIFTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of January next on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1874.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JANUARY interest for 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1874, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after Jan. 19, 1874.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS (No. 20 Union place) has declared a DIVIDEND for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $5 to $1,000, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years, two per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. Said dividends credited as principal Jan. 1, 1874, and payable Jan. 19, 1874.

A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month; money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Surplus, $261,919 14; assets, $3,184,632 45.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

LOST AND FOUND.

DIAMONDS LOST.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, 26TH inst., probably in the lower part of the City, a pair of well-matched BRILLIANTS, of fine quality, weighing, together, 10 karats; they were unset, and folded in a white paper. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to SMITH & HEDGES, corner of Broadway and Maiden lane.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 Per Cent.

WATER LOAN BONDS.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

INVESTMENT.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.

A Limited Amount for sale at 87 1-2.

Paying the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

FOR SALE,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,210,497 55 CONSOLidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of providing means for paying the Bonds of the City and County, maturing Jan. 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of four million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-five cents, viz.:

Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 322, laws of 1871	$3,390,497 55
Consolidated Stock of the County of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 323, laws of 1871	820,000
Total	$4,210,497 55

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of December, 1896.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record.*

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Dec. 23, 1873.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office till noon on SATURDAY, the 3d of January next, for THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in the First Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, or of REGISTERED BONDS of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The MORTGAGE by which they are secured is a FIRST LIEN upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the company. Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection. The bonds will be ready for delivery on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid, without interest. The company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the under signed at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager,
Great Western Railway Company.

1st December, 1873.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

VIRGINIA AND LOUISIANA.—PAST DUE coupons, payable at their respective Treasuries, collected or bought outright. Also, TENNESSEE past due bonds and coupons funded into new funding bonds by

JOHN B. MANNING,
Member New-York Stock Exchange,
No. 5 New-st.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
(CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1874.

Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall street, New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN

GOLD 7 PER CENTS.

ALSO,

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis

CURRENCY 7 PER CENTS.,

GUARANTEED, PRINCIPAL & INTEREST,

BY THE

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company.

For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE ST.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall St., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall St.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874, at noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank for election of directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the board,

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY Second Mortgage Western Division Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1874, are requested to present them for payment at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York. Prior to which, such of said bonds as are registered should be transferred to bearer, at the office of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared from the earnings of the current six months a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO PER Cent., free of tax, was this day declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that day inclusive.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON ROCHester Water Loan Bonds, Three and a half per Centum, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

JNO. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
City of Rochester.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the 2d day of January next.

B. B. WATSON, Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, will be paid by the National Park Bank, New-York.

JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND—The Directors of this bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

The coupons due 1st of January, 1874, on first mortgage gold bonds will be paid at National City Bank.

W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT., OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on, and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 11 WALL ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
SURPLUS	155,289 68
ASSETS	305,289 68

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20, 1873, to Jan. 2, 1874, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of The Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first Monday of January prox.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1874.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON THE capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1873, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1874.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO.,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874, and at the same time the outstanding scrip will be redeemed, with interest, on surrender of the certificates for cancellation.

Transfer-books closed till Jan. 3, 1874.

SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary and Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FROM the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed to Jan. 14, 1874, inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1874.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874, WILL NOW be received for examination, for which receipts will be given and checks ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., for all coupons received up to, and including Tuesday, 30th inst.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 31 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

INTEREST FOR SIX MONTHS TO 1ST JANuary next, on the Seven per Cent. Certificates of this Company will be paid at this office on the 2d proximo. The transfer-books for said certificates to be closed after the 15th inst. and until the 5th proximo.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d proximo.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE ($3) DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of said company has been declared, payable at this office on the 1st day of January next, to stockholders of record Dec. 20th inst.

JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 10, 1874.

Transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS,
No. 52 Wall st.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1874, on first mortgage bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold at National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from the 28th inst. to 2d prox.

THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 10.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th of January, 1874.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1874.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874.

On BONDS of the CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid IN GOLD after that date, at the AGENCY of the COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable 2d January, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th instant, P. M., till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 73 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

People's Fire Ins. Co.,

NOS. 393 AND 395 CANAL ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
SURPLUS	143,919 94

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Company First Mortgage Seven per cent. Coupons.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per cent. Coupons.

SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Coupons.

All due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at at our office on and after 2d prox.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (CONSOLIDATED,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

NOTICE.

The coupons due Nov. 1 upon the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, 1874.

The payment of coupons due Jan. 1 upon the First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company will be postponed until the 1st day of March, 1874.

The payment of the coupons upon the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be postponed until the 1st day of April next.

The above payments will be made at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., and interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be allowed from maturity of coupons to said dates of payment. Coupons must be left three clear days, for examination and verification.

E. F. WINSLOW, President.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A FIVE PER CENT. CASH DIVIDEND on and after the 20th of January proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 to Jan. 21.

The following interest also is payable at this office on and after Jan. 2:

Three and a half per cent. on MORRIS AND ESSEX STOCK.

Three and a half per cent. on MORRIS AND ESSEX BONDS OF 1900.

Four per cent. on VALLEY RAILROAD STOCK.

Three and a half per cent. on LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG BONDS OF 1875.

By order of the Board.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,
Dec. 24, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THE JAN. 1, 1874, COUPONS OF THE NEW-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company's mortgage bonds will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, by Messrs. J. B. Alexander & Co., bankers, No. 70 William st.

For the purpose of examination and verification, the coupons must be left with Messrs. Alexander & Co. two days before payment.

H. S. McCOMB, President.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874, ON $3,000,000 of Missouri State Six per Cent. Bonds, known as "The Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," and $1,200,000 bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad (Cameron Branch) will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the Bank of North America.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 24th inst. until the 2d prox.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Dec. 25, 1873.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1874, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.

V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable to stockholders of record, on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.

MONDAY, DEC. 29,

at 11 o'clock, at their sales-rooms,

No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

CONTINUATION FROM MONDAY LAST, BANKRUPT SALE OF $30,000 WORTH OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, by order of Assignee, comprising G. H. Mumm's champagne, do. vin Imperial, old Hennessy, (1844,) Otard, Martell, and Sazarac, (1795,) Planet (1809) and other fine brandies, in casks, cases and demijohns. Also, Duff Gordon, Pemartin and other reliable sherries, old madeiras and ports, Bourbon whiskies, St. Croix and Jamaica rums, gins, &c., &c. Sale positive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. ALLEN and EMIL M. BLUM, bankrupts.—Pursuant to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, dated Dec. 24, 1873, and to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 1873, at 11 A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of the said bankrupts contained in the building No. 639 Broadway, in this City, consisting of store fixtures and furniture, and of a stock of wines, liquors, cigars, fruit, teas, &c., &c., the sale to take place in the store No. 639 Broadway.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1873.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 7,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M., scarce and fine editions of standard and rare books, illustrated works, elegant juveniles, &c., &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A REPUTABLE, AGREEABLE, AND LUCRATIVE in-door business of permanent and increasing interest, already in successful operation in several cities, where it is indorsed and patronized by many of the most prominent residents, may be established with a moderate capital in any city or town. It is especially adapted to Physicians, or those having medical knowledge or taste, or to those interested in Physical Culture, but may be conducted by any one. For detailed information, address HEALTH LIFT COMPANY, No. 46 East 14th st., New-York.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO BORROW on time $30,000, with which, directly and indirectly, to extend an established and entirely reputable business, and to greatly and rapidly augment the large landed and other property of the close corporation owning it; ample security, liberal interest, and an option that fairly promises to be worth half the loan, would be given; first-class references required and given. Address, with real name, making appointment, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For Merchants, Manufacturers, and others. Mining Properties negotiated. Real Estate exchanged for business. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Hasen, Whitney & Co., silk goods, No. 392 Broadway; Holt & Co., flour, No. 57 Water st.

GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

$20,000.—A COMPANY MANUFACTURing a staple article, with good reputation and extensive trade, wishing to increase its business, would negotiate with a good party having above amount to invest, who can also have position as treasurer if desired; profits large, and business safe; good references given and required. Address SPECIAL HARDWARE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—TO FORM A BUSINESS CONNECTION with an upright young man—having friends who can command funds—who is willing to go to Chicago and engage in real estate and loans on first bond and mortgage. No safer business in the world. A man who understands abstracts, deeds, &c., preferred. Best references required and given. Address CHARLES H. ADAMS, No. 160 Lasalle st., Chicago, Ill.

$1,000 AND SERVICES OF AN HONest man in any capacity, or will enter into partnership with a like party in any legitimate business. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUSIness, near Post Office, well established; stock about $10,000; will take part pay in real estate or good securities; a fortune for somebody. Address FORTUNE, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE, CONTROLLing some capital, desires to enter as partner in some business already established, manufacturing preferred. Address WORK, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

$20,000. WANTED, A PARTNER IN THE window-shade business; references exchanged. Address Z. Y. X., Box No. 145, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S SHOP OR FIXTURES. Call at No. 11 Morris st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st January, 1874, the General Agency in the United States of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star Line) will be conducted by Mr. R. J. CORTIS, who is fully authorized to act on behalf of said Company.—No. 19 Broadway, New-York, December, 1873, Oceanic Steam Navigation Company.

J. H. SPARKS, Attorney.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Hecla, Saturday, Jan. 10
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
*Russia, Wedn'day, Jan. 21	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
*Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

H. E. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Wednesday, Dec. 31
ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Wednesday, Jan. 14
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain...Sat., Jan. 3, 3 P. M. | Egypt.Sat., Jan. 17, 3 P. M.
Canada.Sat., Jan. 10, 10 A. M. | Greece.Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE..........LEMARIE....Saturday, Dec. 27
ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ.Saturday, Jan. 10
PEREIRE..........DAURE....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Feb. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Jan. 7, 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 14, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 21, 8 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Jan. 28, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Feb. 4, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Italia......Wed., Dec. 31 | Australia......Sat., Jan. 10
Ethiopia......Sat., Jan. 3 | Olympia......Wed., Jan. 14
Caledonia......Wed., Jan. 7 | Victoria......Sat., Jan. 17

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,

Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Dec. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 8
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Jan. 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Jan. 15
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—THURSDAY, Jan. 8, steam-ship COLON, Capt. H. P. CONNER, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.—Pacific Mail Steam-ship Line.—Steam-ship RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, at noon, Jan. 3, 1874, for Aspinwall. For rates freight apply at company's office, on dock, foot Canal st.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA..........Dec. 13
ANDES, (chartered,)..........Jan. 24
GLAMORGAN..........Feb. 7
PEMBROKE..........March 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Jan. 1, 12 M.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 3.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 30.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 6.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Jan. 13.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH..........Jan. 9.
CLARIBEL..........Jan. 30.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........Jan. 13.
ATLAS..........Jan. 30.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M., with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st. June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for city or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS housekeeper, nursery governess, companion, sewing, or any occupation of trust in family or institution. Address REFERENCE, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl, who understands her duties in every respect; is neat with her work, and a first-class waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, young English girl as chamber-maid and to assist with washing; will make herself useful; willing to assist with children; two years' reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY SISTERS, who will do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her business; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; chamber-maid is very quick with her work, and an excellent waitress; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—COOK, WASH, AND IRON, OR ASSIST IN Washing.—By an English Protestant young woman; highly recommended and respectable; is a good meat, game, and poultry cook, soups, pastry, good baker, &c.; lived in the best families in the City and country; excellent laundress. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; respectful, intelligent, and economical; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY WELL-recommended young woman; thoroughly understands soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED COOK, with best of references from first of families in England and New-York; is competent to do all kinds of cooking; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN; excellent cook; can do English or French cooking; bone, lard, soups, pastries, creams, jellies; get up all kinds of nice side dishes; very best City testimonials; excellent baker. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl as good plain cook and to assist with washing; best references. Call at No. 245 East 44th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; A THOROUGHLY competent and reliable cook; very neat and industrious; can take full charge; speaks English; best City references. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Can be seen two days at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor.

FEMALE HELP.
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, HONEST NORwegian girl as general servant or house-maid; speaks English well, and is qualified to take any position as a servant in a family; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY RECOMMENDED GERMAN girl, not afraid of work; is good family cook and a first-class washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY GERMAN GIRL in an American family; is a good family cook and baker, and can do nice washing and ironing; is willing, and not afraid of work; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—A GOOD NORTH GERMAN girl as general house-worker; has good recommendations. Call at No. 93 East Houston street, near Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY ACCOMplished maid; is a first-class dress-maker; can dress hair perfectly; can cut and fit and trim and operate. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an English woman, or as waitress and assistant; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman as first-class laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY respectable woman, who is fond and careful of children; is a good family seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful; is good-tempered and obliging; first-class recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sewing, or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By an English Protestant young woman; good waitress; understands the care of silver; gets up salads in the best manner; or will take chamber-work and waiting; very best City or country references. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and has best of references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN LARGE FURnished room, between 23d and 50th sts., 4th and 6th avs., with or without board; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, Box No. 200 West-side *Times* Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, two rooms on second floor; southern exposure desired; home comforts expected; price, $40. Address HOME, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THREE OR FOUR persons can be accommodated with board; pleasant home and good table. Apply to E. S. CRANK & CO., No. 1,205 Broadway, corner of 29th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY,
No. 20 East 14th st., (second floor,)
Between 5th av. and Union square.

NOTICE.

Buyers for immediate use, and parties about giving orders for Spring, are notified that from this date a liberal reduction of prices will be made on the entire stock of this establishment, most extensive and complete in strictly first-class goods, comprising an assortment of

LONDON-MADE HARNESS,

fine horse clothing, saddles, and bridles, pad leathers, and articles for stable use.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH BROUGHAM CARriage; also coupé rockaway; all in good order. Apply at private stable, No. 128 West 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING AN ELEGANT house in West 49th st., near 5th av. and Windsor Hotel, having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them first floor, private parlor, and private table for a fair price. Address, with name and about price willing to pay for an elegant home, Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.

For gentlemen, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; price reasonable for thoroughly first-class accommodation; reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 21ST ST., BETWEEN 4th and 5th avs., will let, with best of board, parlor and bedroom, elegantly furnished, and every convenience; also one single room. Address D. M., Box No. 15 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 99 CLINTON PLACE.

Pleasant rooms on parlor and second floors to let, en suite or single, with board; also, one or two table boarders; references exchanged.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST.,

Near Madison square.—Large handsomely-furnished second-story room, with first-class board, private family; terms reasonable.

NO. 15 WEST 43D ST.

Elegant suite of furnished rooms on second floor to let, with board, either en suite or separately, with ample closets; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV. AND 34TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Second floors, handsomely furnished; private table and attendance; other rooms, with or without board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 5th av.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.

Two handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with or without private table, to families or gentlemen.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.; handsome parlor floor, with or without private table; also, room on third floor.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.

A suite of rooms on second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTminster Hotel.—A handsomely-furnished room to let, without board, to a gentleman of respectability only.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.

Second-story rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table, to families or gentlemen.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—VERY HANDSOME rooms to let on second and third floors, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34TH st.—Fine floor, with or without private table; also, fourth floor, front; good table; terms moderate.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also front hall room, (sunny.) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSE-keeping, or to gentlemen, without board; terms from $3 to $10. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 5th av.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board; excellent closet rooms; reference required.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.,
Pleasant rooms to let with board.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Eight rooms to let; hotel table.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; has been as head waiter and also single-handed experience; good City reference. Address G. L., Box No. 32 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER OR OTHERWISE.—BY A STEADY ENGlishman. Address S. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, Washer and Ironer.—By an industrious man and wife, no children; man is a good coachman and groom, and can do plain gardening, milking, farming, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and can take care of milk and poultry and make butter, do house-work, &c.; wages low for the Winter; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man at moderate wages; is a good coachman and groom, also understands gardening, milking, taking care of cattle, poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a thoroughly competent and experienced man in his business; single; no objections to any part of the country; best City reference. Call or address T. W., Brewsters & Co.'s, corner 27th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced coachman and groom; City or country; sixteen years' City reference. Call or address for two days G. R., No. 38 East 40th st.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; by a thoroughly competent and experienced man in his business; no objection to any part of the country; good City references. Address T. W. Brewster, corner of 27th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; REFERS TO last employer, C. T. Cromwell, Esq., No. 34 Liberty st., New-York City.

MALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

USEFUL MAN, FARM-WORK, &c.—BY A respectable man, aged twenty-two years; lately landed; can do farm-work as done in Ireland; also, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good references; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, HOUSE SERVANT, &c.—By a French Protestant young man; speaks English fluently; would like a place in a private family, hotel, restaurant, store or office; will take board in compensation for services rendered. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, RESPECTAble and highly recommended; five years' City reference; is a thorough waiter; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, and every part of his business in the best manner; willing and obliging, sober, honest, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant man; understands his business thoroughly, and willing to make himself useful; can furnish excellent City reference; will go at moderate wages; City or country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER-MAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant; has lived in none but private families in the old country; a short time landed. Address R. P., No. 440 3d av., corner 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BODY SERVANT OR waiter in a small, private family, by a young Englishman; good experience in both capacities; good reference given. Address C. T., Box No. 20 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY ABOUT SIXteen years old, to read and write evenings for a gentleman; must reside within convenient distance of Thirty-fourth st. and Madison av. Address Student, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELER THOROUGHly acquainted with the stationery, notion, and paper trade, and having an unexceptionable record for capacity and reliability. Address, stating salary expected, I. M. C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FOREman for a large first-class clothing-house in a neighboring city. Address, with references, Post Office Box No. 3,987 New-York City.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT COOK. APPLY WITH references, before 2 o'clock this day (Monday) at No. 726 5th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 411 West 23d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND CHAMber-maid. Apply, with testimonials, this day, at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply at No. 23 East 41st st., basement door.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, THOROUGHLY VERSED in Fröbel's kindergarten system and in English, proposes establishing, after Christmas, a family kindergarten. For particulars apply to Mr. F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University place.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Second Annual Grand Ball

IN AID OF THE

NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM,

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

Tickets to be obtained of the manager or at the following convenient places:

Mrs. C. K. GARRISON, No. 40 Park av.
Mrs. JAMES M. BLACK, No. 91 5th av.
Mrs. F. H. TOWS, Gilsey House.
Miss ALICE SANDFORD, No. 462 West 22d st.
Mrs. JOS. WORSTER, No. 115 East 30th st.
Mrs. B. H. VAN AUKEN, No. 421 5th av.
Mrs. AMOS TENNEY, No. 212 West 59th st.
Mr. L. M. BATES, No. 451 Broadway.
Mr. J. S. CASE, No. 91 Wall st.

Boxes of Mrs. JOHN McGINNIS, Jr., No. 37 West 42d st.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT!

TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 8 P. M.

AT THE

NEW IRON MEETING-HOUSE, CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON AV. AND 45TH ST.

TICKETS - - - - - - 50c.

BUY THEM AT THE DOOR.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 3, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIRST GRAND
POPULAR MATINEE.

The following distinguished Soloists will appear:

MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY,
The celebrated Concert and Oratorio Singer.
MR. LOUIS LUEBECK, Violoncello.
MR. ADOLPHUS LOCKWOOD, Harp.

together with the

UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Reserved seats, fifty cents extra, can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

CARICATURE LECTURE

BY

MR. FRANK BEARD,

THIS EVENING, in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av. Tickets, 30 cents.

"ELI PERKINS."

TO-MORROW NIGHT
"Galaxy Course"—Association Hall.

Tickets at Galaxy Directory, No. 6 West 23d st., Brentano's, principal hotels, and No. 114 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES,
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 29,

P. B. DU CHAILLU.

Subject—"Land of the Midnight Sun."

Tickets at the Library, No. 114 Broadway, and the Hall.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROS.

Will offer their fine assortment of FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES at prices to suit the times.

Every piano-forte GUARANTEED.

A few pianos which have been used a little, very low for cash.

NO. 27 UNION SQUARE.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this* Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, *than ever before offered in New-York.* Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' *Celebrated* Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash on installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING RELIABLE, warranted Pianos, new and second hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER NEW and second-hand Pianos and Organs for rent, and sold on installments very low during the holidays. Beautiful carved Piano, cheap. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $180; one do., perfect order, $100. Installments taken. R. CABLE, No. 107 West 23d st.

A $200 MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEwood agraffe Piano-forte; also Piano and Stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 232 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.

A boarding and day school for males and females. Number limited and select. Every branch, including French, German, Music, Drawing, and Painting, receives special attention.

Direct access by railroad. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. Next session commences Jan. 6, 1874.

S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.

For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military, and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UPtown College, Broadway, corner 33d st.—Bookkeeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50. Day and evening. Resolutions engrossed.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum.

Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 23D ST., corner 6th av. Day and evening. Please call.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. H. M. PALMER

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 11.

THE	FOURTH WEEK.
LARGEST AUDIENCES	Every EVENING and SAT-
EVER	URDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
ASSEMBLED in the THEA-	Mr. Dion Boucicault's
TRE NIGHTLY WITNESS	best and most successful
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL	comedy,
PLAY PRODUCED IN	LED ASTRAY,
YEARS.	With its superb stage setting and unrivaled acting by the following members of this company.

Messrs. Charles Thorne, Stuart Robson, McKee Rankin, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, Wilder and Quigley, Misses Rose Eytinge, Eliza Wethersby, Emily Mestayer, Kate Claxton, Kate Holland, and Maria Wilkens.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT MORAL SHOW—American Institute Building, 3d av. and 63d st.

Saturday evening, Jan. 3,
CLOSE OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON.
Last week of the great
MENAGERIE OF 500 WILD BEASTS.
Last week of the great
MUSEUM OF MECHANICAL WONDERS.
Last week of the truly fashionable
GRAND DOUBLE RING CIRCUS.
Last week of the
TWO HUNDRED MALE AND FEMALE ARTISTS.
Last week of
MONS. KENNEBEL'S COMIC CAVALRY.
Last week of the
WONDERFUL LIVING CURIOSITIES.
Last week of the most extensive
ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION IN THE WORLD.
Last week for the children to
STUDY NATURAL HISTORY AT THE RINK.
Last week of the 100,000
ANIMATE AND INANIMATE CURIOSITIES.
For this last week will appear
HUNDREDS OF NEW FEATURES,
Forwarded by
MR. BARNUM FROM EUROPE
In order that this, the
CLOSING WEEK OF THE SEASON,
May be characterized by a
BRILLIANT AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.
Open from 12 M. to 10 P. M. Double circus at 2 and 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

VOKES	BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
VOKES	COSTUMES, LIGHTS, EFFECTS
VOKES	TRANSFORMATION,
VOKES	TABLEAU, SONGS, DANCES,
VOKES	NEW FEATURES.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
SPECIAL MATINEE..........NEW-YEAR'S DAY

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor's

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY,
Illustrated by Paintings and Lunar Photographs.
JAN. 8, 15, 17, 19, 20, and 22.

Tickets for the course of six lectures, with reserved seat, $4. The sale of course tickets will commence Wednesday morning, at Gurley's, corner 4th av. and 23d sts.; Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway; and at Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway.

MAGIC AND LAUGHING GAS.

At Robinson Hall, 16th st. Five evenings only, from Tuesday, Dec. 30, to Saturday, Jan. 3, Prof. HARTZ will perform all his choicest MAGICAL ILLUSIONS, including the wonderful INDIAN BOX and BASKET TRICKS. Dr. COLTON will close each entertainment with A GRAND EXHIBITION of LAUGHING GAS. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Commence at 8. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church will be held at the Institution, 49th st., corner of Lexington av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. The annual reports will be read, and trustees, managers, &c., elected for the ensuing year. After the close of the services, tables of refreshments, &c., will be in readiness. The children's Christmas-tree will be exhibited on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M., and tables of refreshments, &c., be continued. Friends of the Institution are invited to be present on both occasions.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—VOKES' FAMILY.

"Beautiful Dreams," sung by Miss Victoria Vokes, 40 cents; "The Mulligan Guard," song, 40 cents; "The Mulligan Guard," march, 40 cents; "Hamlet, Smiling in the Vale," sung by the Madrigal Boys, 40 cents. Copies mailed, post paid. Wm. A. Pond & Co., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union square.

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.

"Mizpah," song by O'Barri, 35 cents; "By the Brook," and "Blue Eyed Belle," both by J. R. Thomas, each 40 cents; "Watching," Millard, (companion to "Waiting,") 50 cents; "Tribute Quickstep," Grafulla, with picture of Col. Clark, of Seventh Regiment, 50 cents; "Reception Waltz," played by Gilmore's Band, 50 cents. Copies mailed, post paid. Wm. A. Pond & Co., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union square.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.

d1-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 39 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ENOCH L. FANCHER,
} Executors.

n24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.

CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND,
} Executors.

s21-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.

ALEXANDER W. FRASER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
Administrators de bonis non.

d22-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.

JAMES BLACK.

SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.

d22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DE FOREST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 158 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1873.

PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.

Weeks, Forster & De Forest, attorneys for executor, No. 58 Wall-street. au4-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.

o20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH S. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Walter Scott Jarvis, No. 221 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.

WALTER SCOTT JARVIS,
WALTER R. GILLETT,
Executors.

au25-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.

n10-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA T. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 15 East Twenty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.

SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,
Administrator.

jy28-1aw6mM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873.

HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.

d29-1aw6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.

SPECIE PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 10 cents.

SIXTH WEEK
of
G. L. AND C. K. FOX'S
Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Christmas Pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!

Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTEN FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the

LEADING METROPOLITAN HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!

There will be TWO MATINEES this week; a Grand Afternoon Performance on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, and the regular SATURDAY MATINEE, each commencing at 1:30 o'clock. Seats may be secured.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30. Seats may be secured a week in advance. Box office open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Prices, $1 50, $1, 75 cents, and 50 cents.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST WEEK OF PARRICIDE,

BELOT'S BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, last night of PARRICIDE. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30. Positively last performance of PARRICIDE.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY, AT 1:30,
SPECIAL PARRICIDE MATINEE.

Saturday night, Jan. 3, change of bill. First time in three years of Mr. Daly's most popular contemporaneous dramatization of Wilkie Collins' MAN AND WIFE. Debut of Miss Ada Dyas. First appearance of Mr. James Lewis, and reappearance of Mr. D. H. Harkins and Miss Fanny Davenport.

Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 5 and 6, MAN AND WIFE.

Wednesday, Jan. 7, first time in four seasons of the great local comedy, SARATOGA, after weeks of elaborate preparation, with numerous additions and with an extraordinary cast.

⁂ BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN FOR ALL THE ABOVE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

POPULAR PRICES.

BALCONY $1. DRESS CIRCLE, 50c. GALLERY, 25c.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU as
KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERYTHING NEW. NEW SCENES. NEW EFFECTS.

Read what the New-York *Herald* says of Kit: "It is not often that a critic can accord unqualified praise to a performance, but the manner in which this truly American drama is presented leaves no room for unfavorable criticism."

In active preparation a new play, by the celebrated dramatist, Adolphe Belot, (author of "Article 47," and other successful plays,) entitled:

LA FEMME DE FEU

in which Mrs. J. B. BOOTH will soon appear.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the Music Store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

GABRIEL	OLYMPIC THEATRE.	GRUB
GABRIEL	No. 624 Broadway. Opens 7:15—Cur-	GRUB
GABRIEL	tain rises 8 o'clock. Splendid triumph	GRUB
GABRIEL	of the Majilton-Raynor Family. Over-	GRUB
GABRIEL	whelming success of GABRIEL GRUB.	GRUB
GABRIEL	The most delightful fantastic and fasci-	GRUB
GABRIEL	nating holiday entertainment ever pre-	GRUB
GABRIEL	sented. Galaxy of Stars. The amazing	GRUB
GABRIEL	Majilton and Rayners. The exquisite	GRUB
GABRIEL	and beautiful wire volante artist, Mme.	GRUB
GABRIEL	Louise Bouchell. The wonderful Paul	GRUB
GABRIEL	Nelson and Sons. The celebrated	GRUB
GABRIEL	Charles and Carrie Austin in their	GRUB
GABRIEL	Lightning Drill and Bayonet Combat;	GRUB
GABRIEL	altogether the most startling and beau-	GRUB
GABRIEL	tiful mechanical, scenic, musical, and	GRUB
GABRIEL	terpsichorean effects, every night this	GRUB
GABRIEL	week, with Wednesday and Saturday	GRUB
GABRIEL	Matinees at 2 o'clock. Special Grand	GRUB
GABRIEL	Matinee New-Year's Day, 2 o'clock, 2	GRUB
GABRIEL	o'clock, 2 o'clock, 2 o'clock. Holiday	GRUB
GABRIEL	prices reduced. Admission, 50 cents.	GRUB
GABRIEL	Family Circle, 30 cents. Reserved	GRUB

seats, balcony or orchestra, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. L. DAVENPORT.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1873.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
E. L. DAVENPORT as ROVER, in WILD OATS.	DELEHANTY & HENGLER, and other specialties, with entire company, in CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.

TUESDAY EVENING..........MERCHANT OF VENICE
WEDNESDAY EVENING..........DAMON AND PYTHIAS
THURSDAY EVENING..........OLIVER TWIST

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

TENTH WEEK OF MR. LESTER WALLACK
IN THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30
will be repeated Mr. Dion Boucicault's new legitimate comedy in five acts, entitled
A MAN OF HONOR.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD'S

OLDDE FOLKES COSTUME CONCERT,
STEINWAY HALL, TO-NIGHT.
TWENTY-SIX DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.

Tickets at the Hall, Fifth Avenue Hotel, No. 114 Broadway, and No. 39 Union square.

THE PILGRIM,

BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.,
EVERY NIGHT, (Sunday also,) and 2:30 P. M.
Gallery, 25 cents; parquet, 50 cents; balcony, $1.
PILGRIM'S PROGRESS ILLUSTRATED.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST HIRSHBAUM and SIGMUND HIRSHBAUM, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of August Hirshbaum and Sigmund Hirshbaum, of the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. ALLEN, Jr., and EMIL H. BLUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Robert M. Allen, Jr., and Emil H. Blum, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL BEEKMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Daniel Beekman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Levi Bernstein, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at No. 12 John st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the registers in bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC B. KLEINERT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said court by Isaac B. Kleinert, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 8th day of January, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d15-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. H. CUSHMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John H. H. Cushman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1873.

LIONEL MOSES, Assignee.

d22-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ADAM KLEIN, at Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. WILLIAMS, Assignee, &c.,

d29-1aw3wM* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

THE NEW REGULATIONS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS ASSIGNED TO CARRY THE AMERICAN MAILS FOR JANUARY, 1874.

The new plan which, as announced by the Postmaster General some time ago, at Washington, he had determined upon, with the view of securing the desiderata of speed, certainty, and security in the conveyance of mails to Europe, will come into effect on New-Year's Day. It will be recollected that in the session at the capital, the Postmaster General gave a hearing to the representatives of the several lines of ocean steam-ships, each of whom, of course, represented the peculiar fitness of the vessels, the claims of which he urged, for the carriage of the European mails. The representative of the Inman relied on the long service of twenty-two years, before they had been superseded by the White Star Line, in which they had carried the mails with fidelity and security. They further urged that they would soon have three new vessels which would surpass all others in speed. The White Star Line argued mainly their reputation for rapid passages, and claimed that they had beaten the Inman thirty-eight trips out of fifty. The Williams & Guion Line merely applied by letter for continuance as carriers of the Wednesday mail; and the representatives of the Cunard line expressed a desire to be awarded the carriage of the Wednesday mails, relying in support of this request on the established reputation of the line. The Bremen Line, while desiring to continue carrying the closed mails to the Continent, and the English mail which has been heretofore given it whenever the White Star steamer sailed early in the morning, was ready also to carry the regular Saturday mails if they could be delivered at Southampton. The Hamburg-American line wished to have the conveyance of the mails to England every Thursday, by way of Plymouth, and the Eagle Line represented that by the 22d of February they would be prepared for semi-monthly service. They, therefore, wanted to carry the Thursday mail to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. These appear to have been the only lines represented on the hearing of the mail contracts before the Postmaster General. Arguments having been urged in support of the different claims, the Postmaster General announced that he proposed giving the country the advantage of the fastest steamers sailing on any one Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Saturday, taking into consideration, of course, the question of certainty and security. His intention, he said, was to direct Mr. Blackfan, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service, and the New-York Postmaster to designate about the 15th of each month, after a careful examination of the names, logs, and general records of the competing vessels announced by the various lines to sail during the ensuing six months, those which should carry the mails on each Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday during the said period. These selections would be published, and if changes of vessels were made by the companies, the designation might also be changed, so as to secure for the service all possible advantages. To this end all the lines would be invited to send in full information from time to time of the performances and general records of their respective vessels. The compensation in all cases is to be simply the ocean postage. In pursuance of this determination, the department has framed its schedule for the month of January. From this schedule it appears that during the month there will be no less than twenty-four conveyances of mails to Europe. Of these the Hamburg-American Line carries five mails, the White Star five, the North German Lloyd five, the Cunard four, the Williams & Guion four, and the Eagle one. The Hamburg-American Line carries the following mails: The British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Plymouth, the French direct mails via Cherbourg, and the German direct, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg. The White Star Line takes the mails for the United Kingdom via Queenstown. The carriage of the German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Southampton. The German direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Bremen is allotted to the North-German Lloyd steamers. The Williams & Guion and the Cunard Lines are the carriers of the British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails, via Queenstown. The departures of United States mails for the month are as follows: Jan. 1, Holsatia, (Hamburg-American;) 3d, Baltic, (White Star;) 3d, Rhein, (North German Lloyd;) 6th, Wisconsin, (Williams & Guion;) 7th, Calabria, (Cunard;) 8th, Cimbria, (Hamburg-American;) 10th, Oceanic, (White Star;) 10th, Weser, (North German Lloyd;) 13th, Nevada, (Williams & Guion;) 14th, Algeria, (Cunard;) 15th, Hammonia, (Hamburg-American;) 17th, Republic, (White Star;) 17th, Nuremberg, (North German Lloyd;) 20th, Manhattan, (Williams & Guion;) 21st, Russia, (Cunard;) 22d, Silesia, (Hamburg-American;) 24th, Adriatic, (White Star;) 24th, Main, (North German Lloyd) 27th, Wyoming, (Williams & Guion;) 27th, Herder, (Eagle;) 28th, Java, (Cunard;) 29th, Frisia, (Hamburg-American;) 31st, Celtic, (White Star;) 31st, Donau, (North German Lloyd.) The principal ocean lines which do not come within this arrangement for the carriage of the United States mails to Europe for the month of January are the Inman, the National, the State, the Anchor, the Great Western, (Bristol,) the French line, and the South Wales Atlantic, the vessels of which sail from this City to Cardiff and the ports on the Bristol Channel. The following is the official schedule:

Jan. 1—Holsatia, Hamburg American Packet Company; British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails, via Plymouth; French direct mails via Cherbourg, and German direct; Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails, via Hamburg.

Jan. 3—Baltic, White Star; mails for the United Kingdom via Queenstown.

Jan. 3—Rhein, North German Lloyd; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Southampton; German direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian closed mails via Bremen.

Jan. 6—Wisconsin, Williams & Guion; British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Queenstown.

Jan. 7—Calabria, Cunard; British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Queenstown.

Jan. 8—Cimbria, Hamburg-American Packet Company; British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Plymouth; French direct mails via Cherbourg, and German direct; Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg.

Jan. 10—Oceanic, White Star; mails for the United Kingdom, via Queenstown.

Jan. 10—Weser, North German Lloyd; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails, via Southampton; German direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails, via Bremen.

Jan. 13—Nevada, Williams & Guion; British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails, via Queenstown.

Jan. 14—Algeria, Cunard; British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails, via Queenstown.

Jan. 15—Hammonia, Hamburg-American Packet Company; British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails, via Plymouth; French direct mails, via Cherbourg, and German direct; Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails, via Hamburg.

Jan. 17—Republic, White Star; mails for the United Kingdom, via Queenstown.

Jan. 17—Nürenburg, North German Lloyd; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails, via Southampton; German direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails, via Bremen.

Jan. 20—Manhattan, Williams & Guion; British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Queenstown.

Jan. 21—Russia, Cunard; British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Queenstown.

Jan. 22—Silesia, Hamburg-American Packet Company; British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Plymouth; French direct mails via Cherbourg, and German direct, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg.

Jan. 24—Adriatic, White Star; mails for the United Kingdom via Queenstown.

Jan. 24—Main, North German Lloyd; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Southampton; German direct and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Bremen.

Jan. 27—Wyoming, Williams & Guion; mails for the United Kingdom via Queenstown.

Jan. 27—Herder, Eagle Line; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Plymouth; German direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg.

Jan. 28—Java, Cunard; British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Queenstown.

Jan. 29—Frisia, Hamburg-American Packet Company; British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Plymouth; French direct mails via Cherbourg, and German direct, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg.

Jan. 31—Celtic, White Star; mails for the United Kingdom via Queenstown.

Jan. 31—Donau, North German Lloyd; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Southampton; German direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Bremen.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

The services at St. Thomas' Church, yesterday morning, in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary, were participated in by a large and fashionable congregation. Morning service commenced at 10:30, and the ceremonies of the occasion, as might have been expected, were of a most attractive character. The rendering of the "Te Deum Laudamus," "Jubilate Deo," "Kyrie," and "Gloria Tibi," "Venite," and "Introit," by the splendid choir attached to the church, was admirable. The sermon was preached by Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, who took for his text the words from the Revelations of St. John: "I know thy works. Behold I have set before thee an open door and no man can shut it." He had selected the text, he said, because it presented thoughts that harmonized with the jubilee character of the day, and bore relation to the splendid success of the efforts that crowned the labors of the church for the past fifty years. There were works by men—works of suffering as well as of action—which no human monument recorded, but which the divine Lord remembered, and in the day of judgment that remembrance would show its exemplification in the words, "I know thy works." St. Thomas' Parish was founded in 1822, and from the historical evidence furnished by the present Rector he had reason to believe that it was established by men of social and judicial renown. St. Thomas' Church had made its influence largely and widely felt. This parish had had a prominent part in the discussion and general religious work of the country for the past fifty years. It shared extensively in the ramifications of church work, and in the living, loving faith in Christ, and it made itself felt with a heartiness and zeal which were deserving of imitation. The love of Christ, when it filled the heart, could not be associated with anything except the highest spirituality. The jubilee of to-day showed the magnificent progress which the church had made in the past half century, and the development which it presented warranted the hope that in the future Christian effort would largely improve upon the efforts of the past. After the conclusion of the morning service, there was a Sunday-school festival with choral service. An address was delivered by Rev. F. L. Norton, after which the hymn "While Shepherds Watched their Flocks by Night" was sung by the infant class. A carol, entitled "The Heavenly Messenger," was then rendered. This was followed by the hymn, "Hark! What Mean These Holy Voices," and after the benediction the chorus, "Glory to God in the Highest," from Beethoven, was given.

FUNERAL OF COL. FELTER.

The funeral of the late Col. Daniel W. Felter, of the First Regiment of Artillery, N. G. S. N. Y., and formerly Chief of Artillery on the staff of Gen. Shaler, took place yesterday from the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford streets. The remains were inclosed in a handsome casket, on which were placed numerous floral emblems. The sword and cap of the deceased officer were also placed on the lid of the coffin. The funeral services having been performed by Rev. Dr. Brouner, the procession set out for Green-Wood Cemetery. A troop of artillery of the First Division, commanded by Capt. Klein, escorted the remains, and four of its members, Lieuts. Heldt, Baaden, Kopf, and Sergt. Pfiffinger acted as pall-bearers. The members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., were also represented. The procession was headed by the band of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, playing appropriate music. On arriving at Hamilton Ferry, the military escort formed in single file, and the body was borne past, the band playing the Dead March in "Saul." The remains were then taken to Green-Wood for interment.

BEATEN BY STRIKERS.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Wm. H. Canfield, the proprietor of a coal-yard at Broadway and Forty-ninth street, employed a number of cartmen to assist in unloading a vessel laden with coal and lying at the foot of Forty-sixth street, North River. Mr. Canfield had been in the habit of paying his cartmen fifty cents for each load carted by them from the wharf to the yard, but on Saturday reduced the price to forty-five cents. The men whom he usually employed refused to work at the reduced rate, and he at once hired others to fill the place of the strikers. Among the new men engaged was Thomas Cashing, of No. 534 West Twenty-ninth street, and while at work on the wharf he was assaulted by several of the strikers, and severely beaten about the head and body. His assailants made their escape, but subsequently Wm. Buckley, of No. 603 West Forty-sixth street, was arrested, and being fully identified by Cashing, was locked up to await examination. The Police are searching for his companions.

DYING IN HIS STORE.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, John F. West, the janitor of the Waverley Building, at the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, in going on his rounds through the building, found Alfred Wright, a partner in the firm of Price & Co., merchant tailors, lying, apparently sleeping, on the floor of the store occupied by them. He called to him, but received no reply. West obtained a step-ladder and entered the room. Wright was found to be unconscious, and was placed upon a bed in the back room. A physician was summoned, but before he arrived Wright had expired. Coroner Young was notified, and proceeded to investigate the matter, and learned that the deceased was grossly intoxicated on Saturday evening and fell in the hallway. He was assisted into his room by Wm. Mayer, an errand-boy employed by him. Death is supposed to have resulted from intemperance. The deceased was forty years of age, and a native of this City.

LECTURES FOR THE WEEK.

"Eli Perkins" delivers his lecture "My Uncle Consider" to-morrow evening in connection with the Galaxy Course.

"Land of the Midnight Sun," is the title of a lecture which will be delivered this evening at Association Hall by Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu. The lecture is one of the Mercantile Library Course.

Dr. Felix Adler lectures to-night at Lyric Hall. Subject—"Martyrs and Martyrdom."

Mr. H. Carrington Bolton, Ph. D., lectures to-night at Library Hall, Elizabeth, N. J., on "The Chemistry of Carbon." The lecture will be illustrated by experiments and magic lantern views.

THE ROBBERY OF MR. CRAFT.

The following card from Mr. Charles S. Spencer explains itself:

To the Public:

On Friday afternoon last, Mr. Burr S. Craft, my client, as he states, in the action in which the order of arrest was executed by the deputies of Mr. Judson Jarvis, did state to me, in the presence of others, in conversation relative to the theft of his gold certificates, that he had no complaint to make against Mr. Jarvis, and had made none, and that he did not believe that Mr. Jarvis had anything to do with the theft.

In the evening, Mr. Jarvis called at my office, evidently laboring under great mental distress. I repeated to him the statement of Mr. Craft, and upon his urgent solicitation, in perfect good faith, and believing that Mr. Craft, if present, would cheerfully have done the same thing, wrote the card subsequently published.

I have no interest, aside from a high personal regard for Mr. Jarvis in his defense; wrote the card from a kindly feeling, and sincerely hope that a thorough investigation will result in demonstrating the truth of the whole matter.

CHARLES S. SPENCER.

SUNDAY, Dec. 28, 1873.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. R. H. Offley, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Judge W. H. Hunt, of New-Orleans, is at the New-York Hotel.

Clayton McMichael, of the Philadelphia *North American*, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. Wm. Loughridge, member of Congress, of Iowa, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. R. M. Knapp, member of Congress, of Illinois; Hon. Eugene Hale, member of Congress, of Maine, and Hon. C. L. Merriam, member of Congress, of Locust Grove, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AN INCENDIARY'S REVENGE.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Palmer Soper and two boys, named Joseph Grymes and James Reilly, were committed for trial on a charge of incendiarism, preferred by Herbert H. Muxlow, No. 43 East Seventy-eighth street. It is alleged that Soper, feeling dissatisfied at the result of a business transaction with the complainant, set fire to his stables and burned three horses for satisfaction. The boys admitted that Soper had employed them to aid him in the commission of his crime.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

Telegrams dated Dec. 14 had been received in London from Gibraltar and Corunna announcing the total loss of the steamer Becklow, of Newcastle, one man only, out of a crew of three and twenty, having been saved. The Becklow was a screw steamer of 790 tons burden and 160-horse power, the property of Messrs. John Fennich & Son, of London and Cardiff. She left St. Katharine's Dock on the 14th of November for a voyage to the Mediterranean, proceeding first to Cardiff to take in coal. Before leaving the Thames five of the hands deserted, and their places had to be filled by runners engaged at Gravesend. She sailed for Cardiff on the 19th of November. Nothing more is known of her except the information supplied by the Corunna telegram, which states that on the 28th of November the Becklow sank off a small island named Olivera, near Port Lago, in twelve fathoms of water. One of the crew was subsequently picked up, but the Captain and the remaining twenty-one of the officers and men perished.

OPEN COMMUNION.

IMPORTANT SERMON YESTERDAY—A PRESBYTERIAN VIEW.

Rev. Henry D. Northrup preached yesterday morning at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, on the question of communion, selecting for his text the words "But let a man examine himself and so let him eat of that bread and drink of that cup."—First Corinthians, xi., 28. He said that Protestants never spoke of more than two sacraments—those of Baptism and the Last Supper—and the observance of the latter was an open declaration of an oath to serve Christ. The view to be taken of the Last Supper was that it was a sacrament, a solemn religious observance, and that those who partake of it were disciples and followers of Jesus Christ. Certain rules were laid down for the observance of the sacrament, and one of these formed the subject of his text. The question arose, who should be invited to the table of Christ? What kind of administration of the Supper was the best and accorded most with the idea of Jesus? Who should decide the question whether a man was fit to participate in the communion feast? Should it be the officers of the church, the church itself, or should it be left to the conscience of the individual? The immediate occasion for the consideration of this subject, was the fact that certain persons in that congregation had earnestly felt in their own hearts that as the invitation to the Lord's Supper had been given from the pulpit they could not accept. On this subject he would propound the question, had they any right to have any doors at all? Were they to have open communion, or close communion? Were they going to call themselves open communionists, and put up bars which made their doors as closed as their Baptist brethren? Were they the judges of men's consciences, or were men to judge for themselves? Was that a Presbyterian table, a Methodist table, an Episcopal table, or a sectarian table of any sort or was it the table of Christ celebrated in Jerusalem? At the present day attempts were being made all through the world to unite the various Christian Churches, and why should not all who loved Jesus and acknowledged Him as their master communicate together on the common ground of faith? The world was asking this question, and it meant the approach of the millennium. This question of communion lies very tenderly in the hearts of Christians to-day, and it was not going to be settled in any narrow spirit. He had no disposition to depart from the good customs of the Presbyterian Church, or from the manner in which other men were pleased to observe it. When he came to that Church he extended an invitation such as he gave in London during his three years' pastorate there, and which was never proved to be injudicious. At the next meeting of the elders he was gently remonstrated with on the subject, and it was intimated that he had exceeded his proper sphere. The Board of Managers was now a little different from what it was then, and he assured the congregation that they would go with the Pastor if he had common sense and Scripture on his side, and he assured them also that if the Pastor was not sustained by these he would ask no one to go with him, for, if the Church did not go with him, he would positively go alone. Truth and love and Christian fellowship were everything, and if the man who stood in Christ's place could not maintain these it was time he should say to his soul, "The time has come; arise, let us go hence." When this remonstrance was made, he submitted his judgment to those who were his superiors in years and in experience. Now he found that honored ministers in their own churches were doing precisely what he attempted to do then. The letter read the last Sabbath morning was adduced for the purpose of assuring them that there may be firmer ground than what they were accustomed to stand upon. In the Reformed Dutch Church an invitation was given to all who love the Lord Jesus and trust in Him as their Savior. This was the broad catholicity of the Church, whose placid conservatism was not likely to do anything to subvert the faith of Christ, or toward the loose observance of Christian ordinances. During the last week an eminent Presbyterian minister went so far as to state that he would invite a Roman Catholic to the Lord's Supper, by which he understood him to mean that he would not invite a man simply because he was a Roman Catholic, but if a man were a Christian the fact of his being a Roman Catholic would not debar him from communion. This simply meant that if a man complied with the conditions of communion, no matter by what name he was called, he was invited to do so. The responsibility rested entirely with himself, and relieved the minister of the charge of being the keeper of any man's conscience. When these sacred emblems were spread before them, and a man expressed his readiness to comply with the conditions alluded to, and had faith, he could be no more debarred from the first than he could be turned away from the door of heaven when he came there. That faith made him a member of Christ's Church, and he had as much right to endeavor to prevent them from communicating as they had to prevent him. He placed this whole matter on the ground of fellowship, and in such open communion there was no heresy unless it was heresy to be a follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. What were the qualifications for approaching the Lord's table? One standard was simply custom, as if that were a criterion for settling anything. If it was, he would never say a word against human sinfulness, for it was a custom from the beginning of the world until now. We assert "this is the way I was brought up," but what if there was anything the matter with their bringing up? The next standard was the directory of worship. They had the Westminster confession of faith, the catechism, and the book of discipline. These were the standards of the Church, blessed by the blood of martyrs; but they were simply an epitome of the Bible, and drew certain conclusions. For his part, he asserted, he would break with the Westminster confession of faith or any other confession if it was at variance with the revealed word of God. The final appeal must be made to the sacred word of God. The authority to which he had first referred declared that the minister should invite those to the Lord's Supper who repented and desired to live a godly life. If these words meant anything, they meant that the coming to the table was a matter of individual conscience, based upon heart-preparation; it was the privilege of a repentant man desiring to follow Jesus. The book further spoke of the necessity of impressing the congregation with making preparations to attend communion, by which he understood that if a man made such preparations, and his conscience told him so, he was accepted, if he would, to take his place at that seat. Should the minister insist upon any declaration of faith apart from the actual participation of the Supper before sitting down to table? It was well that men should come forward for the purpose of advice, counsel, sympathy, and direction. That done, there was no authority to prevent their approach to the Lord's Supper. If such rigid interpretation were to be accepted, it would be antagonistic to established Christian principles. If this really were to be enforced, and the coming to the Lord's table were made to hinge upon official examination, or upon anything else, it would be unwarranted by Scripture, which said, "Let the man examine himself, and so let him eat of the bread and drink of the cup." This question of examination could not be carried out to the letter without overturning some of the rules of the Presbyterian Church. Now there was one higher standard, and that was the Scriptures themselves. It was a simple thing. The Lord Jesus, on the night of His betrayal, went to an upper room in a house in Jerusalem with his disciples, and said: "This is my body and this is my blood of the New Testament, which shall be shed for many unto the remission of sins." What was the test of communion there? Simply fellowship, and then there was no visible Church except twelve men. What was the practice on the Day of Pentecost? After that day the feast was celebrated, and the consecrated bread and wine were passed round to every one at table. Then it was simply discipleship; it was sufficient for a man to sit at that table—that was the profession of his discipleship, and upon that ground he was received. So then, whatever a man may say of these teachings and customs, they stood there and made appeal to the Lord and the Testament. So far as he could understand, all the objections advanced they resolved themselves into this one: "If there was no examination before, how could they know whether a man was worthy or not?" He would answer by asking another. How could they know whether he was worthy or not even after he was through all that? The visible Church on earth was an imperfect institution, and there was no certainty that a man was a true member of the Church of Christ. There was even a greater probability in the present circumstances that a man would be unworthy than if he approached the communion table from a purely conscientious motive. Religion would follow the impulse of the heart rather than the test of examination, and if he approached unworthily the Church would be relieved of the stigma of his unworthiness. The plea then for a confession, based on the ground of keeping the ignorant and scandalous from the Lord's table, meant nothing in the settlement of the question. If the ground be taken that profession of religion opened the door of communion, then the Church really became responsible for all who came, and should suffer the stigma of any wicked communicants. He asserted there was nothing in the New Testament which enjoined membership after examination, nor was it found in many of our Presbyterian churches. All these considerations carried them to the conclusion that the Last Supper was for the true disciples of Christ; that examination and profession cannot make any one a true disciple, although they may have certain advantages, and he was going to continue to protect them, still individual consciences, personal faith, and a Godly life were the evidence of discipleship, and therefore these conditions entitled any one to the privilege of communion. In conclusion, he asserted that he was willing to communicate with all such, and that no one entered heaven through any door or sect, but through Christ.

A CHECKERED LIFE.

The career of a witness in the Bazaine trial is thus reviewed by the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "The person to whom I allude is Maud'heux, who was employed as an emissary by the commandant of Thionville to communicate with Bazaine. This individual, who has just been brought up before the Court of Assize in the Côte d'Or, is the son of a Paris advocate who was condemned to hard labor for life for forgery. The son was carefully brought up by his mother, and received a first-rate education. He studied the law with success, mastered six or seven foreign languages, and might have made himself a capital position. However, he took to bad ways, and then enlisted. The discipline of the army did not improve him, and he was several times tried by court-martial. When his time was out in prison, he returned to civil life and committed forgery. He was tried and passed several years in jail. When released, he took to literature under a false name, and produced fifteen or sixteen volumes on diverse subjects. He wrote for several papers and obtained the editorship of a paper in Algeria, but he committed new crimes and was forced to fly. In order to live he was reduced to accept the position of a common servant, under an assumed name. He got into fresh trouble, and then wandered from town to town, abusing the confidence of friends and relatives, deceiving people with his seductive tongue, and robbing ladies to whom he promised marriage. He then got work at an ironmaster's in the Moselle, and it was there that Col. Turnier found him. Since the war he has committed half a dozen more forgeries, not to speak of other crimes."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TWEED, HALL & CO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one citizen and tax-payer, speaking for myself and many others with whom I have conversed on the subject, I desire to enter my protest against the *Herald's* assumption, evidently inspired by Hall himself, that "the verdict is gratifying to the City."

Notwithstanding the technical loophole through which that verdict was crowded, the large majority of citizens of New-York will continue to believe as heretofore that in morals and in equity, and in law also, there is no more difference between Hall and Tweed than there is between Tweed and Connolly, Sweeny, Genet, Fields, and the rest of the forty thieves who reveled in the plunder of the City Treasury until the trenchant blows of THE TIMES first found out the weak spots in their mail of brass. Tweed, Hall, Sweeny, and Connolly stand now, and will forever continue to stand, in public estimation as they did in the acts themselves—the leaders of that band of thieves in all its raids upon the Treasury.

EQUITY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 26, 1873.

VACATING ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been a great deal said and written of late against the employment of lawyers whose business it is to have assessments vacated. THE TIMES has spoken about this matter more than once. Controller Green is particularly severe upon those seeking such relief, and every fair-minded person must join in the condemnation of all whose property is moderately encumbered for necessary improvements, who try through legal means to throw their individual obligations upon the public at large.

There are two sides, however, to every question. Mr. Green does not hesitate to invoke the powers of the law, or to make use of the knowledge of the lawyer when he wishes to prevent those whom he deems dishonest from making inroads upon the City funds. This I believe he has a perfect right to do, and in like manner I maintain that a private individual has the right to defend himself as best he may from the dishonest horde of robbers who have loaded up his property ten times as much as the cost of the improvements made by them. It is notorious that thousands of City lots have been assessed—not long ago either—five hundred to a thousand dollars each for improvements executed in a very inferior manner, and which really cost little or nothing! For instance, some person in the confidence of the powers that be would obtain a contract to fill in and grade certain streets at a very high figure; then he would have another contract at a good price (from private parties probably) in the same neighborhood to clear earth or rock, or both, from a number of lots, and would use the street to be graded as a dumping-ground, and would also often charge so much per load from other persons for permission to dump earth, street sweepings, and rubbish of every description in said street, giving him a net revenue instead of an outlay; yet, the property-owners on each side of said streets would find themselves assessed as above stated. A case in point: A short time since a number of persons—myself among the rest—owned a block of ground up town; the street was filled in, and, of course, we were assessed. About the time the assessment was confirmed we privately graded our yards and cellars, which work required more cubic yards of filling per lot than the street grading. This work cost us about thirty-three dollars per lot, while we were assessed nine hundred dollars per lot for the street grading! Who would not try almost any means to avoid such robbery as this?

Besides, the streets are not graded as they ought to be. Many of them are filled in partly with large stones, and partly with garbage. The spaces between the stones become a refuge for legions of rats brought together by the garbage part of the filling; the result of this kind of work and of the burrowing of the rats is that the streets keep settling year after year, fracturing sewers, water and gas pipes continually, and in addition each new house erected is infected with these vermin.

If the authorities wish the assessments paid without grumbling, and desire to stop the objectionable method which property-owners have been driven to in order to protect themselves, they must perform their part of the arrangement with intelligence, capacity, and integrity, as the people will never willingly pay for what they do not receive, nor should they be required to do so.

DERNIER RESSORT.

THE "*BALDACCHINO*" *CASE IN ENGLAND.*

On Dec. 15, says the London *Echo*, Dr. Tristram, the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, held a Consistorial Court at the Chapter House, St. Paul's Church-yard, to give his decision on the important application by the Vicar, (Rev. Mr. White) and the Church Wardens for a faculty or license to erect a Baldacchino over the communion table of St. Barnabas' Church, Pimlico, as an adornment; and Mr. Bourn and other parishioners had entered a protest, and the matter had been taken up by the Church Association.

Two points were brought before the learned Judge for consideration: 1. Whether such an erection was lawful; and 2. Whether, if lawful, when opposed as repugnant to the religious convictions of a portion of the parishioners, it should be allowed.

The learned Judge, (Dr. Tristram,) in giving his judgment, proceeded to consider the two questions already adverted to. Having disposed of the historical character of the Baldacchino, he went on to consider whether such an ornament as a Baldacchino was lawful in the Church of England. The question was, whether it was sanctioned by the first Prayer-book of Edward VI. After much consideration, he had come to the conclusion that the proposed ornament did not come within the rubrics, and that it was not necessary or subsidiary to the service of the Church. It was not the province of this court to sanction the erection of an ornament that was not sanctioned, and as the law did not provide for such an ornament to the communion table, it was not for this court to issue a faculty to give greater dignity and honor to the holy table than the simple dignity prescribed by the law. He should, therefore, refuse the application for a faculty, and grant Mr. Bourn his costs. As he had decided the question on the legal ground, it was not necessary to go into the question of discretion.

The application for the Baldacchino was refused with costs. It is expected that the Vicar and Church Wardens will appeal to the Arches' Court.

FRENCH WINES.

Mr. Hunt, British Consul at Bordeaux, making recently his first report, states the value of the wine, brandy, and liqueurs shipped from Bordeaux, in 1872, as estimated at about £7,000,000, being half the shipment from the whole of France. He says that twenty-eight per cent. of the Bordeaux wine shipped from France in 1872 went to British ports, and that every year's returns show that the taste for red Bordeaux wine is extending among the less wealthy classes in England at a greater rate even than in other European countries where it has long been a common table beverage. The shipments of 1873 have included the fine vintage of 1868, of which several good kinds bottled in 1871 are fit for use, though the first-class wines, prized for their "bouquet," must still be kept for ripening. The wines of 1869 are of inferior quality, but those of 1870 are very fine, and even the lower kinds are soft, sound, and agreeable. They are nearly or quite ready for shipment, and the higher kinds already show a great deal of "bouquet." The Consul observes, also, that England is beginning to get rid of the reproach that she does not appreciate the delicious and aromatic white wines of Bordeaux. Up to 1868 the quantity shipped to England from Bordeaux might be stated as *nil*, but now it is a little over one per cent. of the total shipment to England. The proportion produced is about nine per cent. of the whole wine production of the department. The vintage of 1869, now fit for use, was excellent. The years 1864 and 1865 were both good years, and their wines rank high. The wine of the very fine vintage of 1861 is hardly to be had.

"THE GOOD OLD TIMES."

An agreeable relic of the "good old times" has been discovered, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, by a German paper, in the shape of a bill of charges submitted by an executioner at Bonn to the authorities of Cologne in 1688. The following are a few of the items contemplated in his estimate: "To quartering by means of four horses, 8 thalers; to beheading and burning, 8 thalers; to strangling and burning, 6 thalers; to burning alive, 6 thalers; to breaking on the wheel alive, 8 thalers; to beheading and fastening the body to the wheel, 6 thalers; to beheading, 4 thalers; to beheading after cutting off one hand, 5 thalers; to cutting off a hand or two fingers, 1 thaler. Tearing with red-hot pincers to be paid for at so much per gripe. Drowning or burying alive not being usual in these parts, the executioner will, in the event of such executions being required, ask as much as for beheading or fastening to the wheel—namely, 6 thalers. To fastening screws on the thumbs and legs, and driving the same, 1 thaler for the first quarter of an hour. For every subsequent quarter of an hour, ½ thaler. The executioner reserves the right of afterward receiving what may fairly be due to him for his trouble in setting limbs to rights again."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

"Manufacturer," in another column desires to borrow $30,000. The advertiser is well known to us, and is thoroughly responsible.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the clothing-store of Samuel L. Goldberg, No. 501 Canal street, causing $400 damage to stock and building.

The steam-ship Weser, which left Bremen on Dec. 13, and Southampton on Dec. 16, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days than that already at hand.

Margaret Rowan, aged forty-five, of No. 333 East Twenty-second street, fell on the steps of the church at the corner of Twenty-second street and Second avenue and was seriously injured.

On Saturday evening some young thieves fastened the door of Solomons Bros. pawnshop, No. 98 Eighth avenue, with a rope, and then smashing a pane of glass in the window stole $75 worth of watches and jewelry, with which they escaped.

During the performance at Barnum's circus at the Rink, on Saturday night, Albert Morris, of No. 438 East Fourteenth street, the property man, was rendered totally blind by the accidental discharge of a musket loaded with powder in the hands of Joseph Petrel, one of the performers.

The children of the Sunday schools connected with St. Mark's Church on the Bowery celebrated the Feast of the Holy Innocents yesterday by their customary musical festival. There are some 900 children in these schools, and these, under the leadership of Mr. J. T. Mygatt, sang a series of carols. The celebration of the festival was in all respects interesting.

BROOKLYN.

Sergeant Maddox, of the Sixth Precinct, a brother of Ex-Assemblyman Samuel Maddox, died suddenly yesterday morning.

Mrs. Van Wille, of No. 2 Richard street, South Brooklyn, died suddenly on Saturday night. The Coroner was notified by Dr. Gregory to hold an inquest.

Amuel Stinger was arrested yesterday morning and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house, charged with attempting to set fire to a tenement house, No. 226 Union avenue, owned by Michael Hughes.

LONG ISLAND.

A new bridge is being constructed in the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry slip at Hunter's Point.

The Long Island City Mayoralty impeachment case comes up again before Judge Tappen, in Brooklyn, to-day.

A free feast is to be furnished to the Shuinecock Indians on New Year's Day by Mr. Silas Tuthill, of Atlanticville.

Perch-fishing at Quogue has been remarkably prosperous this season. The profits may be judged by the fact that one fisherman cleared $400 in one week.

The annual corporation meeting of Greenport will be held on Monday, Jan. 5, for the election of a Trustee, Dock Collector, and Street Commissioner.

The district school-house at Calverton, a few miles west of Riverhead, was totally destroyed by an incendiary fire, at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The building was a poor one, and the loss is covered by insurance.

The Long Island Railroad Company have reduced the price of ferry-tickets between Hunter's Point and James slip to four and a half cents to all those who purchase package-tickets on the Flushing branch of their road.

Patrick Burns, a young man engaged as stableman with Dr. Lea, at Beach street, Stapleton, went to bed on Saturday night in his usual health, and was found dead in bed yesterday morning. The Coroner has been notified.

A gentleman named Waller, about fifty years of age, residing at West Flushing, was instantly killed on Stewart's Central Railroad on Saturday afternoon. He entered B. W. Hitchcock's real estate office, near the depot, and, after remaining for a few minutes, stepped out to go home, and was struck by the locomotive of an express train going east and instantly killed.

A young man named Henry H. French, employed in Fleming's mill, at Riverhead, on Saturday fell backward upon a planing-machine in motion, actually sitting down upon the knife-blades, which were revolving at a high rate of speed. He was very severely wounded before the machine could be stopped. It is thought, however, that he will recover.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Managers of the Geological Survey of New-Jersey will meet at Trenton to-morrow. The report of the State Geologist will be submitted.

Justice Seymour yesterday committed Catherine Minix to answer a charge of stealing a piece of silk from the store of Patrick Whelan on Newark avenue.

John Flood, a mechanic, gave bail in $500, before Justice Seymour, yesterday morning, to answer a charge of having picked the pocket of a blind man named John P. Balance.

The body of an infant was found Saturday morning in the cellar of the tenement-house, No. 105 Ferguson street, Newark. One of the tenants is supposed to be the mother of the child.

Coroner Osborne, of Newark, will commence an inquest this morning on Jacob Nate, who died on Saturday, in consequence of having been beaten on Wednesday night by a gang of ruffians, who afterward robbed him.

The first anniversary of the parish and mission schools of the South Park Church in Newark, was celebrated yesterday afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. M. Gallagher and Rev. Dr. Wilson, the pastor.

The wages of the engineers and firemen engaged on the main branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be reduced after Jan. 1, ten per cent. They announce their intention not to submit to the reduction. On the other divisions of the road, the reduction was enforced on Christmas Day.

Officer Connolly, of the Jersey City Police force, who is charged with having cruelly beaten an old man named Flannery, a few nights ago, was arrested yesterday. On being taken before Justice Allen he was held in $1,000 bail. Last evening he was rearrested by mistake, and was subsequently discharged. Flannery's condition is much improved, and there are hopes of his ultimate recovery.

BANK ROBBERY IN TURKEY.

The *Levant Herald* gives the following account of a recent robbery of £80,000 from the Imperial Ottoman Bank. It seems to have been carried on during a period of four years by a stale contrivance which, under any ordinary system of vigilance, could scarcely have been pursued for a single week without discovery:

"The principal event has been the discovery by Mr. F. W. Smythe, the Chief Cashier, of a gigantic theft committed upon the Imperial Ottoman Bank by a certain Mikirditch Simonovich, an Armenian, one of the under cashiers. The culprit is the younger brother of the chief assistant cashier, who has been for seventeen years in the bank, and who has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of the directors. The defaulter was not highly paid, receiving only £120 a year, but his duties gave him access to the cash balances of notes and coin, and he appears to have been addicted to speculation in the funds. The robbery began, according to the confession of Simonovich, about four years ago, and was mainly accomplished by extracting 300 pounds from the 1,000-pound bags of gold and filling up the bags with the exact weight of 300 pounds in silver coin, so that neither the external appearance nor the weight of the bags was in any way altered. The Imperial Ottoman Bank is the only establishment in Constantinople which has a large turnover of coin, and that has been known to amount to half a million in the course of a day. Consequently, this young man, trusted as he was by his brother, and on his brother's reputation, as well as his own, by the superior officers of the bank, was able to pass the bags he had tampered with from the service balance into the reserve, and to substitute genuine for adulterated bags, as these latter were drawn from the reserve. Latterly, Simonovich had extended his depredations to notes and securities, but the system of the bank did not lend itself to plunder in those departments, and the robbery was discovered by the Chief Cashier in checking the service balance of notes. The total amount of which the bank has been plundered does not, as far as our information goes, fall short of £80,000, including £25,000 of securities. Without prejudging the case, there seems to have been some lamentable defect in the relations between the cash service department, under the control of the Chief Cashier, and the reserve department under that of the direction, for the robbery appears to have been rendered practicable by the want of a proper system of check in the daily process of transferring large amounts from the keeping of the Cashier to that of the direction, and *vice versa*."

JOHN BRIGHT AND A TRADUCING CLERGYMAN.

A Lancashire paper publishes a letter purporting to come from Mr. John Bright, in answer to a request that he would state whether, and upon what occasion he had called working men "the residuum." The assertion that he had done so on some occasion had been made by a clergyman named Read. The following is said to be the text of Mr. Bright's reply:

ROCHDALE, Dec. 9, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for sending me a copy of the *Hyde and Denton Chronicle* of Saturday last, where I read a passage in a speech of Rev. A. Read, of St. George's, Hyde, to which you have called my attention. I need hardly tell you that the statement of this slanderous clergyman is false, and that if he is not a singularly ignorant person he must know it to be false. If I had applied the word "residuum" to the "working men of England," if I had deemed or called them "the dregs of the population," should I have given much time and labor and many years of my life to procure for them the right to live by the free exchange of their industry, and the right to vote that they might share in the government of their country? I do not remember the time when, or the speech in which, I used the word "residuum," or I would refer you to the passage. You would at once see how utterly unjust and false is the construction which Mr. Read has put upon it. I do not know what Mr. Read is in his pulpit, but I would advise him to stay there, where he cannot be contradicted. On the platform he is, what is not uncommon in the hot partisan priest, ignorant and scurrilous, and a guide whom no sensible man would wish to follow. His congregation should pray for him. I am very truly yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

[Advertisement.]

HAPPY NEW-YEAR.—Go to KNOX'S when selecting holiday presents. His stock of furs is magnificent and his prices low, while Knox is the recognized hatter of the Metropolis. His stores are No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets.....4:40 | Moon sets.3:01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:28 | Gov. Island..4:17 | Hell Gate...5:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Dec. 28.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Tyrian (Br.,) Lawson, Genoa, Nov. 17, Leghorn, 21, Messina, 25, Palermo, 29, Castellamare, Dec. 3, Sorrento, 3, and Gibraltar, 9, with mdse. and 49 passengers to Henderson Bros.; Dec. 26, lat. 37 58, lon. 69 50, fell in with a large ship water-logged and abandoned; was about 1,500 tons burden, painted black; foremast standing, main and mizzen masts gone, and apparently had been a long time in that situation; 28th, experienced another severe gale from E. S. E., backing round to N.

Steam-ship Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen Dec. 13 and Southampton 16th, with mdse. and 47 cabin and 89 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Dec. 19, lat. 50 04, lon. 21 22, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.; 24th, lat. 46 20, lon. 46 10, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 27th, lat. 41 13, lon. 66 15, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 40 44, lon. 68, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Dec. 25, 10 miles N. from Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steam-ship Crescent City, hence for Havana, and steam-ship Zodiac, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship George Washington, Whitehead, New-Orleans Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Ernest, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Read, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Georgia, Charleston, Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

United States steamer Juniata, Commander Braine, St. Jago de Cuba Dec. 18. Has had strong N. E. gales for the last 5 ds.; has on board 102 persons formerly belonging to the steam-ship Virginius; Dec. 25, 100 miles E. from Hatteras, spoke schr. Eddie Waters, from St. Helena, for New-Bedford, 52 ds. out, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Ship Niagara, (of Glasgow,) McFarland, London Nov. 14, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Is anchored on the bar.

Ship Eliza Shaw, (of London,) Gaye, Yokohama, Aug 30, with teas, &c. to Heinemann, Payson & Morgan. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Banco Navale B., (Ital.,) Savignone, Genoa, Oct. 8, with mdse. to order—vessel to master.

Bark Geo. Treat, (of Boston,) Ginn, London, 40 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Festina Lente, (Norw.,) Gjureldsen, Silloth Nov. 14, in ballast to master. Dec. 23, lat. 38 41, lon. 66 30, spoke brig San Juan, (Br.,) hence for Vigo.

Bark Carl Arg ll, (Norw.,) Olsen, Alexandria Oct. 28, with rags to Dut lh & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Laura B., (of St. John, N. B.,) Harrott, Salt Cay, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to Dunscomb & Frith—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Eaglet, (of Tortola,) Tooker, Malaga 36 ds., with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 23.

Brig Charlotte, Whittemore, Malaga 50 ds., with fruit to Zuricalday & Arguimbau—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

SAILED—Steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.

WIND—Sundown, fresh N. W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Arr. steamers Flag, from Charleston, and Blackstone, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 28.—Arr. schr. Mary A. Powers, from New-York, for Savannah, (partially dismasted.) Off the port, bark Oswaldo, for Matanzas.

Sld. steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore; brig M. C. Roosevelt, for Weymouth; schrs. Urial, for Jacksonville; Georgia, for Beaufort, S. C.; H. B. McCauley, for Jacksonville.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—The steamer Old Colony, from New-York, reached Newport at 1:30 this afternoon. Wind heavy in Newport to-day.

SAVANNAH, Ga. Dec. 28.—Arr. ship Border Chieftain, from Newcastle; steam-ship Herman Livingston, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ships Pioneer, for Philadelphia; Saragossa, for Baltimore; Magnolia, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York; ships Calista Haws, for Liverpool; Regina, for Bremen; bark Hope, for Galveston.

SPECIAL SALE,
Till Jan. 1.

We have decided to close out a portion of our stock before New Year's, and now offer many desirable goods at

50 Per Cent. Discount.

This includes many desirable

FRENCH,
ENGLISH,
AND VIENNA
FANCY ARTICLES,

all of the finest quality. We shall also include our entire stock of

RICH PARIS FANS,

Embracing LACE FANS of the richest description.

Also, one case of

FINE JEWELRY.

LOCKETS, EAR-RINGS, &c., in great variety; all fine Gold, and of the best quality.

These goods are on tables and in cases by themselves, and every article will be sold at

Just Half the Regular Price.

All our prices are, and always have been, marked in plain figures.

HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 5th Av.

CORAL.

We have just received, and now offer for sale,

50 Sets Fine Coral,

(Brooch and Ear-rings for Misses,)

MOUNTED IN 18-KARAT GOLD, AND WHICH COST $20 PER SET TO IMPORT.

PRICE, $7 PER SET.

HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 5th Av.

MUSIC BOXES.

All styles, all sizes, and the largest stock in the world to select from.

REAL BRONZES,
CLOCKS, STATUETTES, CARD-RECEIVERS, GLOVE-BOXES, JEWEL-BOXES, &c.,
and many other novelties just imported.

BUY NOW.
PANIC PRICES CAN'T LAST FOREVER.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., 680 Broadway

COUPONS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI Railway Company Second Mortgage (Western Division) Bonds, and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

UNTIL the 1st of January, the department of half-price goods will be continued. An assortment of SILVER JEWELRY, CHATELAINES, &c., has just been added.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union square.

Exclusively
SOLID SILVER
AND
Fine Plated Ware.

A Superior Assortment in Services for Lunch, Dinner, and Tea Parties, or Single Pieces in Tureens, Dishes, Epergnes, Baskets, Fruit Stands, Stands, Kettles, Urns, Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., both in the Solid Silver and the Plated Ware of the Gorham make, will now be offered at Retail at the Sales-room of the Company, in

BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Gorham Manuf'g Co.

CHICKERING

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

These Standard Instruments, which have been for more than fifty years before the public, maintain their high reputation, and the award of the Highest Recompenses from the most critical tribunals ever bestowed upon any Piano Manufacturer, places them at the Head of all Competition.

The leading Pianists of both Europe and America, including Dr. Franz Liszt, Thalberg, Mendelssohn, Gottschalk, and others have given the most flattering testimony of the Superiority of the Chickering Pianos over All Others.

At the World's Fair in London, in 1851, they received THE PRIZE MEDAL.

At the great International Exhibition in Paris, 1867, these Pianos were awarded A First Gold Medal, and Still Higher Recompense, The Imperial Cross of the Legion of Honor.

As this was declared a superior award to the Gold Medal, and as Chickering & Sons were the only competing firm who received this Supreme Testimonial, we are justified in claiming a superiority over all other exhibitors.

Persons intending to purchase a piano are invited to send for an Illustrated Catalogue, (mailed free,) by which it will be seen that our Prices are as low as the Guarantee of First-class materials and workmanship will justify.

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SUPERB HOLIDAY GOODS,
THE IMPORTATION OF
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NO. 552 BROADWAY,

Consisting in part of Rich French Marble and Gilt Clocks, Real and French Bronze Statuettes, Groups and Vases, Real Russia Leather Dressing Cases of the finest descriptions, Pearl and Leather Opera-glasses, Elegant Fans, Ivory Brushes and Mirrors, Vienna Gilt Goods in great variety, Velvet, Leather, and Wood Glove, Handkerchief, and Work Boxes, and a large variety of Rich Goods suitable for the season. The whole to be

PEREMPTORILY SOLD AT AUCTION

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ONE O'CLOCK.

Purchasers of $50 and upward can have their goods delivered in the City free of expense.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos

Have obtained the highest honors ever awarded to any Piano Manufacturer in the world.

First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor,
World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.

The world's greatest Pianists and Composers, including the renowned Dr. Franz Liszt and Anton Rubinstein, the Academies of Fine Arts of Paris, Berlin, and Stockholm, as well as the piano-purchasing public of Europe and America, unite in the unanimous verdict of the Superiority of the Steinway Pianos Over All Others.

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
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CHRISTMAS GIFTS
IN WORKS OF ART.

A choice assortment of French and English

Water-Color Boxes,
TOY PAINTS,
WAX FLOWER AND
DRAWING MATERIALS,

MAKING HANDSOME AND USEFUL
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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These instruments have been before the public for forty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an

UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE,

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For their TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, and DURABILITY.

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